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FOURTEEN PAGES - TWO RIVALS

Israel's move is another act of aggression

JEDDAH, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — A rising wave of world condemnation, led by the Arab states, continues to build following Wednesday's decision by the Israeli Knesset that a "complete and united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel."

Saudi Arabia strongly denounced Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its united capital. A statement issued Friday by the royal court said the Knesset vote "is a grave decision which calls for the world conscience to oppose this criminal act, aimed at profaning the Holy City and placing it forever under Israeli occupation."

The royal court's statement said despite an ongoing process of Israeli violations of world opinion on an almost daily basis, and Israel's defiance of international resolutions, the Jerusalem bill calls for the world to stand up against the annexation move.

"It is another act of aggression against the Arab and Muslim peoples and we vigorously condemn such a decision, which is in reality, another document indicating Israeli arrogance and expansionism," the statement said.

"This is a criminal act that aims to profane the Holy City and perpetuate Israeli occupation, flouting the feelings of all Muslims throughout the world."

The statement reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's long-held belief that there can be no peace and stability in the Middle East until a just peace is reached giving the Palestinians the right to self-determination, the right to their own independent state and the return of all occupied Arab lands.

Although expected, the Knesset's final approval was particularly stinging to the Arab world. Arab countries had led the roll call of 112 United Nations members in passing a resolution ordering Israel to begin a withdrawal from occupied Arab territory by Nov. 15. The U.N. resolution passed overwhelmingly just one day before Israel's final vote to annex Jerusalem.

Spokesmen for many Arab countries now believe the U.N. Security Council will be asked to impose economic sanctions against Israel for its annexation of Arab East Jerusalem.

The Israeli move is also expected to upset negotiations on Palestinian autonomy between Egypt and Israel. Egypt's President Sadat called the Knesset vote an act "against the spirit and wording of Camp David."

Reaction from Europe has also been strongly critical, with West Germany and the Netherlands both issuing statements "deploring" Israel's move. The French government called the Israeli parliament's vote a violation of international law.

Even the United States, Israel's strongest ally, has called the Jerusalem bill vote "unhelpful" to the Middle East peace process. U.S. State Department spokesman John Tattner said Thursday the American government continues to feel "that unilateral acts seeking to change the status of Jerusalem outside a negotiated settlement have no effect."

The World Muslim League called for an Islamic boycott against any country that

World continues to condemn Israel over Jerusalem bill

recognizes Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem or moves its embassy to Jerusalem, saying the time has come to take "serious deterrent action."

The League called on world organizations to move quickly to block Israel's attempts to move its capital to Jerusalem which has been a holy place for Muslims since the caliphate of Omar, nearly 1400 years ago.

A statement issued by the League said Arab and Islamic countries are capable of mobilizing their political, economic and strategic resources to reject Zionist insults to the Muslim and Arab world.

World Muslim League proposals
(1) — Arab and Islamic states should boycott any country that recognizes the decision or goes along with it by transferring its embassy to the Holy City. The boycott should be total: political, economic and cultural.

(2) — Arab and Islamic states should move quickly at the international level, including the U.N. General Assembly, the U.N. Security Council and the Organization of African Unity to take necessary and positive steps to deter the Zionist regime and punish it if it continues with its plans.

(3) — Arab and Islamic states should

mobilize all their resources — including the military — to declare a holy war, or jihad, to liberate Jerusalem.

(4) — The Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Arab League must move quickly to face this catastrophe.

(5) — All other states with vital interests in the Arab and Islamic states should throw their full weight behind efforts to regain the Holy City.

The League said it is aware that Zionists will not be moved by mere speeches and declarations: "We should resort to another language, that of power and positive action."

It said that the Jerusalem annexation will not be the last act of aggression but is certainly the most insulting to Arabs. All Muslims must rise to the challenge by doing something about it and not merely talking about it, the statement added.

The Secretary General of the League, Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al Harkan, sent a cable to U.S. President Carter denouncing the annexation of Jerusalem and saying that Muslims and Arabs believe strongly that without American aid and support Israel could not have persisted in its aggression. Sheikh Muhammad called on Carter to correct "this serious misdeed to avoid the pos-

sibility of grave repercussions. The action will do immense harm to the position of the U.S. especially among Arabs and Muslims," he said.

In a cable to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, Sheikh Muhammad said the decision was an insult to all humanity and an attack on the supreme values advocated by all religions. He appealed to Waldheim and the world conscience through the U.N. to intervene effectively and end this "abominable Israeli arrogance." He urged Waldheim to let the world know the facts of the challenge to Muslim feelings.

Sheikh Muhammad said it would be hard to assess the grave repercussions which could destroy peace in the already volatile Middle East region.

PLO reaction
A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization predicted the U.N. Security Council will be asked, in a debate expected to begin next week, to impose economic sanctions against Israel for its annexation move.

Hassan Abdul Rahman, the PLO's deputy U.N. observer, said that if the United States vetoes a resolution for such sanctions, he thought the Muslim and Arab world would "take measures" against the United States. He would not specify the nature of such measures.

"If the United States wishes to veto this resolution, the United States will suffer the consequences," he added. Alluding to the U.S. presidential election, he declared, "the world should not remain a hostage of

United States elections and its biased, one-sided policies."

The United States usually takes Israel's side in Security Council resolutions on Palestinian statehood, but it disapproved the annexation of Jerusalem.

Egyptian decision expected
Egyptian leaders are considering the possibility of calling off talks with Israel next week after the latest Israeli move. Government officials say all options are being reviewed, with a final decision expected from President Anwar Sadat on Saturday.

President Sadat told reporters earlier the passage of the Jerusalem bill poses very serious problems for Egypt. After a one-hour and forty-minute visit with former U.S. President Richard Nixon, Sadat told reporters the issue is "serious."

Nixon, who was in Egypt for the funeral of former Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, said the Israeli measure "is not acceptable."

In Jordan, a call for all Arab states to "stand united" against Israel's decision was issued Friday.

A Jordanian government spokesman also warned that Jordan will "reconsider" its relations with any country that accepts the Israeli move. He cautioned all countries of the world against moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

"The Arab powers are expected to teach Israel and its supporters a lesson," said the spokesman. "The Arabs should boycott politically and economically any government that supports Israel's move."

Continued on back page

In Britain

Arab boom going bust

By Nikki Finke

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Arab boom in Britain has gone bust. Fed up with the country's rising prices and disgusted with what they regard as the greed of some London entrepreneurs, the Arabs who poured billions of dollars into Britain's economy during the 1970s are now moving to the United States in search of a better deal.

"They were being ripped off. I don't blame them for going away," lamented James McCormack, a London car rental agent who has leased Rolls Royces and Mercedes autos to Arabs. "It has gotten so bad that as soon as Britons see an Arab coming, they charge prices that look like telephone numbers."

"The Arabs have packed their tents and run away," the London Daily Mail said in a recent commentary. "Britain, and especially London, has killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

Though Arabs account for only 6 per cent of Britain's total number of foreign visitors, they make up nearly 10 per cent of Britain's tourist revenue, according to the British Tourist Authority.

It says Middle East visitors poured some 450 million pounds (\$1 billion) into Britain's tourist trade in 1978, the year when the Arab spending spree reached its height in this country. Since then, however, the number of visitors has declined.

About 638,000 Arab tourists came to Bri-

tain in 1978. But the numbers decreased by 60,000 in 1979 and are expected to go down by an additional 100,000 by the end of 1980, Tourist Authority officials say.

"There is a steady decline but hopefully it won't be a disastrous one," said David Barrow, chief of the authority's Middle Eastern desk which is trying to lure the Arabs back to Britain.

"My own feeling is that we have made many, many mistakes." Eager to invest their oil profits the Arabs soon displaced Americans as Britain's biggest spenders last decade. The effect of the Arab boom was evident almost everywhere.

London taxis began carrying posters advertising restaurants that cater to Middle Eastern tastes. Many hotels posted signs in Arabic. Banks boasted about the ease with which Arabs can transfer funds from the Gulf.

The Arab visitors, arriving with cash and ready to buy everything in sight, were blamed for London's rising property values, soaring apartment rents and even the rising cost of jewelry and clothes in the top shops.

"I am amazed at people's double standards," said Raymond Bloomfield, whose London real estate firm has handled many deals for Arabs wishing to invest in Britain's prime property.

"They will play hell with me for selling someone else's house to an Arab and then, when they come to sell their own, they ask me if I've got any good Arabs on my books."

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait freeze loans to IMF

By Bob Lebling
and Fawzi Asmar
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have frozen several major loans to the World Bank in protest against U.S.-sponsored moves to deny the Palestine Liberation Organization an observer's seat at the upcoming joint annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), bank sources said.

The Arab moves, which may be joined by the United Arab Emirates, came after maneuvers by the U.S. and its allies to block an invitation to the PLO extended by A.H. Jamal, bank governor for Tanzania and chairman of this year's board of governors for the World Bank and the IMF.

Jamal, as chairman, has the authority to invite observers to meetings of the board of governors under the by-laws of the World Bank.

The U.S., backed by Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and several other industrialized states, pushed a draft resolution through the bank's executive board July 25 that would limit observers at this year's joint meeting to those invited in 1979.

Since the PLO was not an observer last year, the draft resolution would prevent Jamal from inviting the organization to the meetings here in October.

In protest against the resolution, Saudi Arabia advised the bank this week it would freeze plans to loan the bank \$420 million through the Saudi Development Fund.

Kuwait also froze a planned bank borrowing of 150 million Deutsche marks from the Kuwait Foreign Trading and Investment Company.

Sources said these Arab states may freeze additional planned loans if the Western countries continue to block PLO attendance at the joint meetings. The Emirates is expected to join in any future freezes, the sources said.

The PLO unit that would attend the October conference would be the Palestine National Fund, an economic organ.

Arab sources at the bank described the U.S. sponsored maneuver as a "devious and illegal" step designed "to by-pass section five of the (bank's) by-laws under which the

chairman of the board, Dr. Jamal, the minister of finance of Tanzania, has the ultimate authority in extending the invitation to observers in consultation with executive directors."

Jamal proposed inviting the PLO in a letter to bank President Robert McNamara dated July 5. Weeks later, McNamara responded by calling for a special meeting of the executive directors to discuss the "insufficiencies" of by-laws section five, which he described as "lacking in clarity."

McNamara, speaking on behalf of bank's management, proposed amending section five by March 1981, and suggested that, as an interim measure, observers to the 1980 meeting be limited in those who attended in 1979 — thus effectively excluding the PLO.

The Western states and Japan, with their heavily weighted voting power, passed such a draft resolution in the July 25 meeting, despite strenuous opposition from the Arab executive director, Said Naggar.

The U.S. managed to push an identical resolution through an executive board meeting of the IMF July 29, again despite strong Arab protests.

The draft resolution must now be submitted for voting by all 135 member countries of the bank and the fund, where the weighted voting system favoring the industrialized states would again apply.

But the Arab states are trying to persuade sympathetic Islamic and Third World countries to ignore the voting procedure, since a quorum of 68 voting countries would be needed before the vote could take place.

Arab sources believe enough states can be persuaded to ignore the vote to prevent a quorum. If this happens, the existing by-law will observe at the upcoming meetings.

"The U.S. is working hard to secure enough participation by a number of countries to secure a quorum," one source said.

If the U.S. succeeds in gaining a quorum and winning the vote, then Arab states plan to call for an open debate of the PLO question on the floor of the joint meeting in October.

Dollar strong; gold steadies

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The dollar opened markedly stronger on European money markets Friday. Gold prices held steady in early trading. The dollar should remain firm, one dealer predicted. After a mid-week slump, the U.S. greenback bounced back against the major currencies in Europe and closed at a 10-week high of 228 dollars against the Japanese yen in Tokyo.

Gold prices firmed following a late rally Thursday in New York, which carried over into Friday bullion-trading here. Zurich, the main bullion market, was closed for a holiday.

No world news was seen to significantly affect prices.

In London, gold was trading at \$620 a troy ounce early Friday, the same level as Thursday's close.

In London, the British pound was less expensive in early trading at \$2.326 compared to Thursday's 2.343.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at a 10-week high Friday at 228 Japanese yen, compared to Thursday's finish of 226.85 yen.

Gold in Hong Kong rose the equivalent of \$1.81 an ounce Friday to close at \$617.50, compared to Thursday's 615.69.

On world situation

Hussein meets Austrians

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan met Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger during a four-day unofficial visit to Austria, foreign ministry officials said here.

The king visited Kirchschlaeger at his Austrian holiday resort of Muerzzug to discuss the international political situation. He saw Chancellor Bruno Kreisky here Thursday night for discussion of the Middle East situation, after holding similar talks earlier this week with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg.

After 90 minutes talks with King Hussein-Kreisky said they had an overall exchange of opinions on the Middle East situation.

Although Austria is one of the smaller European states, Kreisky as former head of a fact finding commission of the Socialist International is keenly interested in the Middle East and at times acted as mediator.

Prior to his talks with Hussein he expressed disappointment with the latest Israeli move that made Eastern Jerusalem part of Israel.

He said the situation in the Middle East was "extremely bad" anyhow and that the move would not aid a peaceful solution. He interrupted a holiday in Mallorca, Spain, to meet the King.

Kreisky as head of a Socialist fact-finding commission had made several visits to the Middle East.

His pronounced pro-Arab stand repeatedly irked the Israelis and even surprised Western nations when his government gave de-facto recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

King Hussein was at the control of his royal jetliner when it landed at Vienna airport.

During his three-day visit to West Germany, King Hussein discussed Middle East developments, Iran and Afghanistan with West German President Karl Carstens, chancellor Schmidt and foreign minister Hans Genscher.

After his talks with Schmidt in Hamburg, King Hussein praised his host's "great understanding" of the Arab position and told reporters "there is great understanding on each side for their positions."

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By Islamic Welfare Society

New donation list received

JEDDAH, Aug. 1 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, chairman of the Islamic Welfare Society, said Friday that donations received to date amount to SR263 million.

He announced at the ceremony for laying the Riyadh Charity Hospital's foundation stone that the society received the fifth list of donations that included SR1 million from an anonymous donor. The Riyadh hospital is the society's second hospital.

The list contained SR1.1 million from Sheikh Rafiq Bahaudin Hariri; SR50,000 from Sheikh Abdul Latif Muhammad Salah Jamjoom; SR50,000 from Sheikh Abdul

Kader Al-Fadl; SR20,000 from Muhammad Jarami Abu Al-Hawaser; and SR4,000 from Sheikh Ahmad Muhammad Saleh Baishin.

In addition, Prince Salman received SR1 million donation from Prince Saud bin Naif. Prince Salman also is chairman of the Riyadh Philanthropic Society. Prince Muhammad bin Fahd donated SR5 million, of which SR1 million was earmarked for the philanthropic society and the remainder to be divided equally among other societies in the Kingdom.

Prince Muhammad also donated SR2 mil-

lion in favor of the Islamic Welfare Society. He was thanked by the society for his noble gesture.

Last week Prince Salman laid the foundation stone of the third hospital in the capital city. The three charity hospitals will treat needy patients free of charge, but will charge those who can afford the treatment.

All the funds collected by the society, which amounts to SR600 million for the three hospitals, have been donated by the public. Donations came in the form of cash or land sites, and ranged from a few riyals to SR40 million in cash in one instance. The society, formed last year at the urging of Prince Salman who is well-known for his patronizing charitable organizations, will build hospitals and clinics in Saudi Arabia, and later in other Islamic countries.

During the foundation stone ceremony, Prince Salman received a number of checks from donors, including one for SR2 million from an anonymous donor. Two other donors gave SR1 million each. Profits made from operating the hospitals will be distributed among the poor of the country, he said.



DEVELOPMENT: Riyadh Governor Prince Salman (center) presided over a meeting of the higher committee for the development of the capital. Also attending the meeting was Deputy Governor Prince Sattam (left) and Riyadh Mayor Sheikh Abdullah Al Naeem (right).

For Kingdom

UFO study group considered

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Plans are underway in Saudi Arabia to set up a non-profit research organization to investigate reported sightings of UFOs — Unidentified Flying Objects.

The project is being undertaken by "a group of prominent Saudi Arabian scientists, government officials and military officers" headed by the Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, according to a leading American UFO research group.

The U.S. organization — the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) — has held talks with the Saudis on how to go about setting up a UFO research body in the Kingdom.

NICAP has reported details of the Saudi project in the latest issue of its newsletter. The Saudis plan to set up a "non-profit organization whose purpose will be to gather information about aerial phenomena, to do research and make studies, to keep records and evaluate sightings, and to publish its findings for the Arabic speaking world," NICAP said.

The Saudi research center will exchange information with similar UFO organizations throughout the world, and plans to send English-language excerpts of its publications to government organizations and private UFO groups in numerous countries, NICAP reported.

Dr. Yamani laid the groundwork for the new organization during his trip to the United States last May. During his visit, the Saudi minister held talks with NICAP President Allen Hall, in a meeting arranged through the U.S. government's International Communication Agency (ICA), sources said.

Yamani sought recommendations from NICAP on the best way to set up a Saudi UFO organization, based on NICAP's decades of experience.

NICAP is one of the oldest and most

respected UFO research groups in the United States, with a membership that includes scientists, pilots, former military officers, and other professionals. Its board of governors includes a number of prominent personalities, among them Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

NICAP's discussions with Yamani focused on subject's such as the need for the Saudi organization's work to be rigorously scientific, and free from political or partisan interests; the encouragement of cooperation by classical astronomers, police, the weather service and the news media; the securing of help from Saudi villagers and bedouins as observers, given their "long tradition of watching the skies"; a prohibition against giving money or gifts to people who report sightings of UFOs, so as to discourage hoaxes; the establishment of a central office with rapid communications to all parts of the Kingdom, as well as the creation of a standardized reporting and filing system and a regular bulletin or newsletter.

Yamani's interest in outer space and unexplained aerial phenomena dates back to 1969, when he was called upon by the Saudi Royal Family "to explain the technicalities of the American landings on the Moon," NICAP said.

Yamani is a scientist by training, having received a Ph.D. in geology from Cornell University in New York State. He received extensive briefings on space matters from U.S. experts in 1969 and 1970, and has read widely in the available literature on UFOs.

Yamani also has published a book dealing with UFOs, which emphasizes the testimony of the Holy Quran and the Islamic world's longstanding tradition of scientific observation of the skies. NICAP officials here said they were pleased with their recent discussions with Yamani, and were looking forward to cooperating with the Saudis in future.

245 Saudi students graduate in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 1 (SPA) — Today, 245 Saudi Arabians graduated from various universities, faculties, training and language institutes in Britain this year. Abdul Aziz Al-Turki, the Saudi cultural attaché said.

The graduates include 15 students who obtained B.A.'s and masters and doctorate degrees, from universities 36 English language teachers who will serve in schools affiliated in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and 150 translators who will work at various government departments.

Sewage pact awarded by health group

DAMMAM, Aug. 1 (SPA) — The Eastern Province Environmental Health Committee awarded an SR2.6 million contract to a Saudi firm for the maintenance and renovation of Al-Khobar's sewage network.

At the Wednesday meeting, presided over by Abdul Rahman Al-Saif, acting director general of municipal and rural affairs and chairman of the committee, members discussed a number of projects concerning the improvement and development of environmental health in the province's various cities and villages and adopted a number of decisions on their follow-up action.

In other regional developments, Dammam's vocational training center opened the door for registration to its seventh training course Wednesday. The center's director Abdul Latif Al-Arfaj said registration will continue until the end of next month. He added that the course is expected to total 210 trainees, including 150 in the industrial section and 60 in the commercial section.

He said that as of the next training course, there will be specialized training in more branches after 15 additional classes will have been built. The sixth training course included 156 trainees.

In other news, the Eastern Province's office in charge of combatting beggary has been active throughout the month of Ramadan in trying to eradicate this social malady. Abdul Rahman Abu Toyour, the director of the office, said there are four checks every day and that 60 per cent of all known beggars in the area have been arrested; while the rest, who number about 120 are all foreigners and will soon be expelled after routine procedures have been completed. He called on citizens in the area to cooperate with the office.

Niger president reviews Dawa

NIAMEY, Aug. 1 (SPA) — Niger President Seyni Kountché reviewed Dawa activities with a delegation from the Mecca-based Muslim World League. The delegation was headed by the League's assistant secretary general Sheikh Muhammad Safwat Al-Saga. The meeting was attended by the Saudi Arabian charge d'affaires here and the Niger ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

President Kountché asked the League delegation to convey his greetings and best wishes to King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd.

The delegation also conferred with other senior officials here on the League's activities in Niger. The League has a number of offices and dispensaries in Niger and it has been decided that a technical committee will be set up to examine the distribution of the League's activities in that country.

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Ishraq	6.01	5.51	5.30
Dhuhr	12.34	12.35	12.07
Asr	3.53	4.02	3.32
Maghreb	7.01	7.07	7.38
Isha	9.01	9.07	8.38

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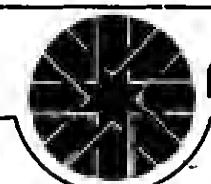


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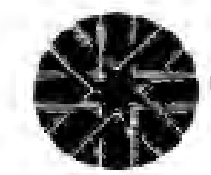
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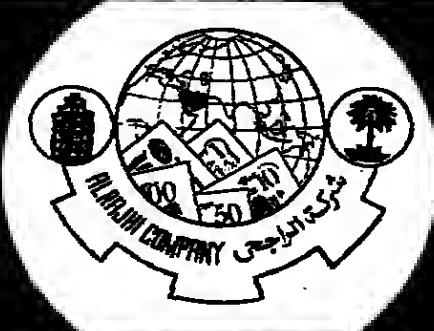


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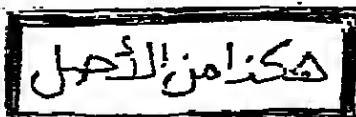
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Rival militias clash in Beirut

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — Rival militias loyal to Iraq and Iran clashed with mortars, rockets and machine guns in West Beirut Thursday and police reported six persons were injured. The Iraqi embassy claimed its fourth floor received direct rocket hits from Moslem Shiite militiamen of the "Amal" organization, which is supported by Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran.

Amal said a Shiite hospital opposite the Iraqi embassy building was mortared and rocketed by pro-Iraqi militiamen overnight and claimed the hospital laboratory was wrecked. Each side accused the other of shooting first at the Jenah neighborhood on the southern edge of Beirut between the airport and the Mediterranean.

The antagonists clashed frequently in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon since the Iraqi-Iranian feud flared into border skirmishes and vows by each regime to overthrow the other earlier this year. Thursday's outbreak followed the assassination in Beirut Monday of Mousa Shaib, Secretary General of the Pro-Iraqi Socialist Baath Party in Lebanon. He was buried in a massive funeral Wednesday. Baathists blamed Amal for the killing.

Meanwhile, a car bomb explosion rocked the Christian-populated Ashrafieh neighborhood Wednesday, killing two men and wounding 13 persons. Phalangist party officials said. They said 20-30 kilograms of dynamite exploded in Mercedes 220 parked near Sassine Square, a banking and commercial center of the Christian sector.

The explosion of the apparently bobby-trapped car set five cars ablaze and damaged

seven, the officials said. The bodies were buried beyond recognition.

There was no immediate speculation on the motive for the bombing, but the Phalangist radio said the car was usually driven by Joseph Franjeh. It did not elaborate.

The Phalangists are in a bitter feud with followers of former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian who controls much of north Lebanon. The former allies split over the role of Syria peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, with the Phalangists rejecting the Syrian presence.

In Vienna, six people were injured Wednesday when a bomb, apparently intended for the Iranian embassy, exploded prematurely near an apartment building in Vienna's third district, police reported. Among the injured was an unidentified Kurd from Iraq who was questioned by police as witness. Police said the man told them he was asked by an Arab to quickly deliver a handbag to the Iranian embassy.

On his way to the embassy he began to worry about the bag and intended to tell police about it from a nearby telephone booth, police said. He put the bag to a garbage container near the apartment building shortly after the bomb went off.

A mailman who saw the Kurd run toward the telephone booth held him after the explosion and police arrived. While the injuries of the six persons were slight, the damage was extensive. Some 250 windows were broken and a number of outside elevators were stopped by the blast.

The Kurd received injuries on the head. Near the bomb blast site is not only the Iranian, but also the West German and Soviet embassies.

Libyan-Franco ties returning to normal

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AFP) — Franco-Libyan relations, shaken when demonstrators sacked the French chancellery and consulate in Benghazi last February, seem to be returning to normal. It appears that Libya has agreed to repair the embassy building, compensate France for the damage to the chancellery and consulate, and foot the bill for the repatriation of French diplomats after the incident.

French Ambassador Charles Maln returned to Tripoli this week. Authoritative French sources had said he would only go back to Tripoli after the question of indemnities was settled. So even though certain points of disagreement continue, the crisis seems to have simmered down. In an interview for French television, Libyan Chief Muammer Qaddafi has described Franco-Libyan relations as "good," although criticizing French policy in Africa as "colonialist."

"It is time," he said, "that we sat down with the French" to discuss French and Libyan policies in Africa.

The sacking of the French embassy and consulate was the culmination of continual friction between the two countries over Chad, the Central African Republic, and the Western Sahara. France, which sees the Western Mediterranean and the South of the Great Sahara as the southern flank of the French and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) defense system, regards Libya as playing a disruptive role there.

Libya meanwhile accuses France of "continuing colonial policy" when it supports the "moderate" regimes of the region. But because of certain common interest, there has never been a real breach between the two countries.

For Libya, France's position on the Middle East and its role in this respect inside the European Economic Community (EEC) are

important reasons for maintaining good relations with Paris.

Libya is also anxious not to have to rely for its development plans and weapons on only one country, in this case the Soviet Union. Tripoli often requests French technical aid in such sectors as agriculture and the supply of fighter planes and other weapons.

For France, Libya is a power that cannot be neglected when it comes to drawing up and implementing a policy in the region. Moreover, with its oil resources, Libya is a good customer for French industry.

Mideast briefs

BAGHDAD, (R) — Iraq's minister of industry and mineral resources, Tahir Tawfiq, Thursday, inaugurated a \$ 600 million iron and steel complex, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

JERUSALEM, (R) — Hoisting the Palestinian flag for singing the anthem of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Israel Thursday became an offence carrying a possible jail term, a spokesman for Knesset (parliament) said.

ISLAMABAD, (AFP) — Pakistan's second biggest city Lahore was Thursday declared a disaster area and a state of emergency was proclaimed after the heaviest monsoon rains in the past 25 years. Twenty inches of rain were recorded during the past 48 hours, it was officially stated. The unrelenting monsoon onslaught which lashed the city overnight continued Friday, flooding vast areas in and around Lahore, in the Punjab, and making thousands homeless.

ISTANBUL, (AP) The Turkish government plans to allow Muslim prayers in an

Armenians kill Turkish envoy, daughter in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — A Turkish diplomat and his daughter were killed and his wife and another woman seriously injured here Thursday night in an apparent political killing by the self-styled Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Galip Ozmen who had been attache at the Turkish embassy since 1977 was shot dead in a parked car in the Athens suburb of Pangrati. His 14-year-old daughter died of gunshot wounds in hospital where she and her mother and another woman were taken after the shooting.

In an anonymous telephone call to news agencies here a man said: "This is the

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Guerrillas of the group assume the responsibility for the shooting of the Turkish diplomat in Athens Thursday night."

"It is another step in our struggle against the Turkish regime, reactionary Turkish forces, NATO, American imperialism and the reactionary Armenian forces. We shall continue our struggle hand in hand with the Kurdish forces until the liberation of our homeland and the oppressed people of Turkey," the message said.

In a statement in Beirut in January the group claimed responsibility for the killings of six Turkish diplomats between 1975 and 1979 among other acts of violence.

Police said that the diplomat and his family were in their parked car near their home when a man estimated to be between 23 and 25 years old approached on foot. The assailant fired several shots into the car before fleeing. Police said they have already taken over 100 suspects into custody. Premier George Rallis ordered an investigation and expressed his "deep regret" over the incident.

Reagan briefed on M.E. issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan spent a full day this week receiving detailed briefings on the Middle East, U.S.-Soviet relations and other issues from a group of conservative foreign policy advisers, it was reported Wednesday.

The briefing were held in Los Angeles Tuesday by members of a group called the committee on the present danger, headed by former Undersecretary of state Eugene Rotlow.

Palestinian Americans protest deaths of 2 in Israeli jails

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Palestinian Americans staged a national demonstration and sit-down strike at Red Cross offices in Washington and other U.S. cities Wednesday to protest the deaths of two Palestinian detainees in an Israeli jail. At the American Red Cross headquarters here, protesters were told the International Committee of the Red Cross was concerned about the situation in Israeli prisons and was continuing, an investigation into the deaths of Palestinians Kassem Mohammed Halawi and Ali Mohammed Shenhadeh Jafari.

The two men, who had been on a hunger strike at Nafha prison along with 74 other detainees, died of lung infections resulting from forced feeding by prison officials. American Red Cross spokesman Robert Howard told the Washington demonstrators their concerns had been relayed to the ICRC in Geneva. The ICRC had been visiting the detainees since the first week of the hunger strike, which began July 14, Howard said. The International Red Cross was continuing its probe into the "serious situation" at Nafha, he said, adding he hoped the problems would be alleviated as a result of ICRC pressure on the Israeli government. Wednesday's nationwide protests were coordinated by the Palestine congress of North America.

In Beirut, A Palestinian rights committee said Thursday that it had asked United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to investigate the death of the Palestinians.

At a Beirut press conference Thursday, the Committee for the Defense of Palestinian prisoners and detainees described conditions

at Israeli prisons as intolerable.

It accused Israeli authorities of murdering Jafari and Halawi and called on Waldheim to open an investigation.

The committee said that 53 Palestinians had died in Israeli jails since 1968.

In Tel Aviv, in an Israeli television broadcast on the prison said the convicts appeared tired but healthy. Prison authorities said the inmates were taking a cup of liquid nutrient twice daily, consisting of one half liter milk, an egg, 50 grams of sugar, and three types of vitamins, enough to sustain them for many years, according to one prison official.

Arab prisoners from two other jails have joined the strikers from Nafha. Israeli authorities alleges the unrest is not for better treatment, but is for political reasons, being orchestrated by the Palestine Liberation Organization from outside the institutions.

Compared to other Israeli prisons, the conditions in Nafha are much better," chief Nafha Warden Amram Vaknin told the reporters. The broadcast showed the prisoners' cells, with mattresses on the floors, slit windows near the roof and ceiling ventilators. It showed a group of inmates sitting in the prison yard, sitting behind a barbed wire barricade. "We want minimum of human beings, one prisoner cried out to the journalists in halting English. Educational conditions so we can learn, so we can get the news from outside."

Nafha was built over the last three years, to hold the toughest troublemakers convicted of security offenses, including terrorist attacks and membership in Palestinian organizations. It holds 76 inmates, but 26 have been transferred temporarily to other institutions since the strike began.

Austria accuses Iraqi aides of help in bomb attack

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (AP) — Austria strongly protested to Iraq against the involvement Wednesday of one of its diplomats in a bomb attack aimed against the Iranian embassy here and demanded that the diplomat leave Austria within 24 hours. Six persons were slightly injured when the bomb exploded prematurely near an apartment building in Vienna's third district.

The Austrian protest was voiced after Alois Reibauer, a secretary general in the foreign ministry summoned Iraqi charge d'affaires to the ministry. The government was not willing to have Austrian territory made a scene of bloody fighting between Iraq and third countries. Reibauer told the Iraqi diplomat. The foreign ministry therefore found it necessary to declare Iraqi embassy secretary Sami Hanna Analah a persona non grata who has to leave Austria within 24 hours, Reibauer said.

Police said it was established that the embassy secretary sent a Kurd, who remained unidentified by police, to the Iranian embassy. The Kurd was given a handbag and the instruction to photograph the Iranian embassy.

Later two Iraqi diplomats left Vienna. The spokesman named the diplomats as

Attallah, a third secretary, and Hamid Tarad. Both were on the staff of the Iraqi embassy in Vienna.

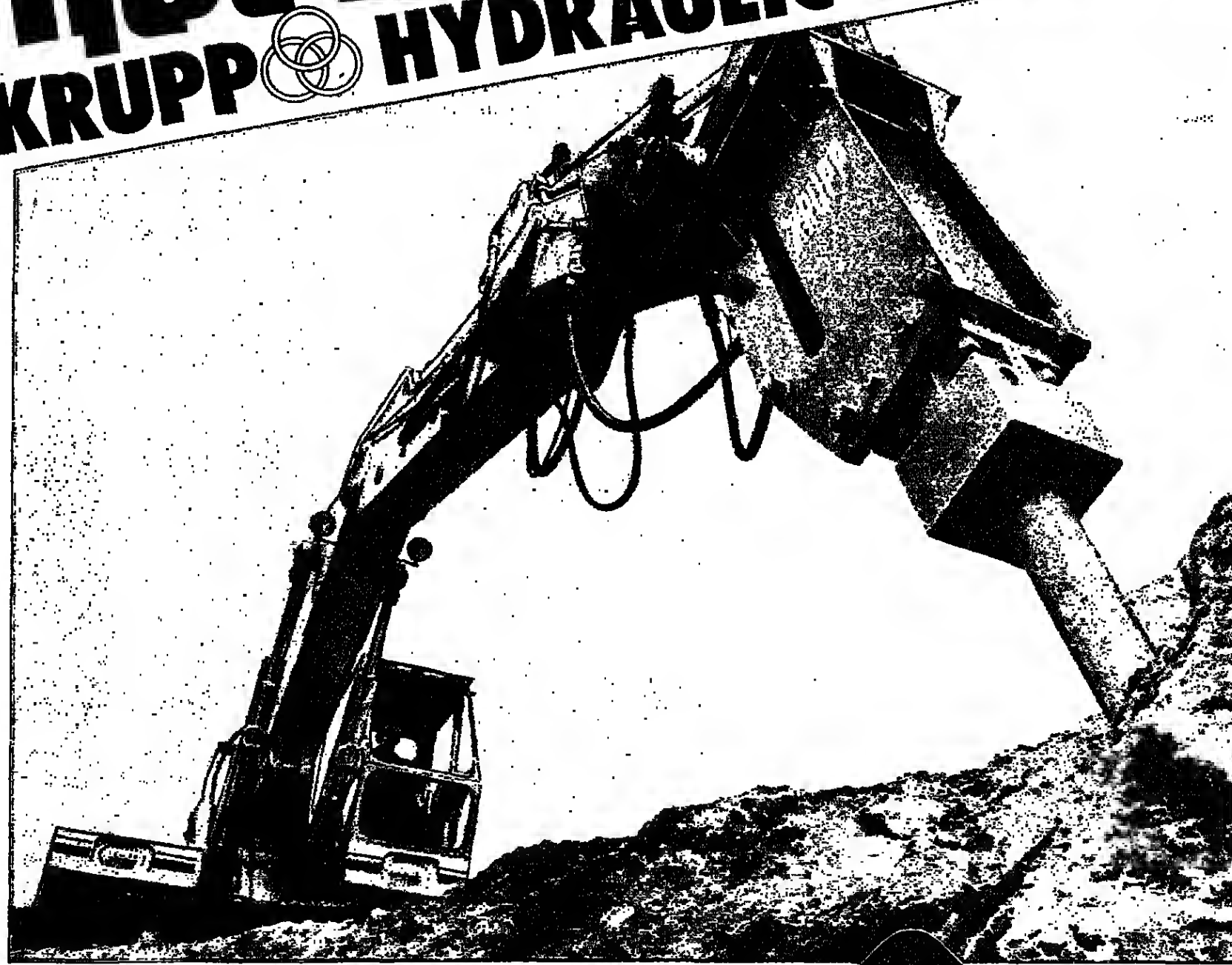
The spokesman said police inquiries had shown that both were implicated in the bomb explosion Wednesday which injured eight people and damaged buildings in a district where a number of embassies are located.

Begin tells EEC: stay out of talks

TEL AVIV Aug. 1 (Agencies) — Prime minister Menahem Begin asked Europe Thursday to stay out of Mideast peace talks and to let Israel, Egypt and the United States continue negotiations unhindered. Begin told Gaston Thorn, president of the foreign ministers council of the nine Common Market Countries, Israel would not be distracted from its current course by any European peace initiative.

Begin's spokesman Dan Pattir said the prime minister bluntly told Thorn Europe should "not interfere, disturb or create obstacles" to the process launched by the 1978 Camp David accords.

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Ovett, Coe due on track

Malinowski wins steeple

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — Animated Steve Ovett and calm Sebastian Coe set up their anxiously awaited first-ever showdown in the 1,500-meter race and Bronislaw Malinowski wore down Filbert Bayi in the 3,000-meter steeplechase Thursday at the Olympic Games.

Ovett and Coe share the world record of 3 minutes, 32.1 seconds for 1,500 meters, but the Britons never have met at that distance, avoiding each other like lepers. The suspense will end Friday when the archrivals step on the Lenin Stadium track for the major confrontation over the classic metric mile distance.

Veteran Malinowski, refusing to keep Bayi's murderous pace, caught the leading Tanzanian near the final water jump to win the steeplechase for Poland's second Olympic track and field gold medal.

Malinowski's come-from-behind victory — he trailed Bayi by as much as 40 meters at the halfway point of the race — was one of the foremost tactical triumphs in track and field action at Lenin Stadium.

The 29-year-old Pole, a former two-time European champion and a bronze and silver medalist in previous Olympics, has 13 years experience in the steeplechase, one of the toughest events in track, and he took advantage of it.

"I changed tactics for this race, not running the first kilometer so fast and it paid off. I knew I would have a chance to win if I ran my own race," he said.

Malinowski was timed in 8 minutes 9.7 seconds, just missing Swede Anders Gärderud's Olympic record of 8:08.2 set in Montreal in 1976, when Malinowski was runner-up.

It was the fastest time of the year in the steeplechase. American Henry Marsh, not competing because of the boycott, had the

previous best time of 8:15.7. That time would have given him fourth place here.

Bayi was clocked in 8:12.5, his best time ever and a national record, for second. It was Tanzania's first medal here. Ethiopian Eshetu Tura finished third in 8:13.6. Domingo Ramon of Spain was fourth in 8:15.8.

Bayi, as usual, opened the race in a tremendous pace. It was almost world record tempo. Bayi left Tura, his closest challenger at that point, some 20 meters behind with four laps left. But the slender Tanzanian couldn't keep up. Malinowski, meanwhile, overtook Tura for second place with two laps to go and at the start of the gun lap the Pole trailed Bayi by only ten meters.

"I thought I would win the race with two laps left. But when I saw him coming on the final backstraight, I knew he would overtake me," Bayi said. "I was so tired, maybe the pace was too fast for me. But it was a great race and I'm happy to win my country's first medal here in Moscow."

Bayi said he didn't regret skipping the 1,500 meters, in which he set a world record of 3:32.2 in 1974. He held it until last year when Sebastian Coe beat it with a 3:32.1 clocking. The 1,500 mark was tied by Steve Ovett, another Briton, before the Olympics.

Running the 1,500 meters too would have hurt my chances in the steeple. I like the steeple more, it's fun. But I still need to improve my technique," Bayi said.

Bayi started his big-time career as a steeplechase runner, but was eliminated in a qualifying heat at the Munich Olympics in 1972. He switched to the 1,500, got the world record two years later, but decided to skip the premiere event in these Olympics because of the tougher competition.

Henry Rono, four-time world record holder, owns the world 3,000 steeplechase mark of 3:05.4, set in 1978. Rono didn't run here because Kenya is boycotting the Olympics.

The track and field competition, the blue-ribbon sport of the games, will end Friday night with 10 finals, including the featured men's 1,500. In that expected masterpiece, Ovett will be seeking to extend his winning streak to 29 and Coe will be seeking to avenge the bitter loss he suffered to Ovett last Saturday in the 800-meter final.

The two Britishers set the stage for that final by winning their semifinal heats Thursday night. Ovett, toying with the other eight runners in his heat, breezed home in 3:43.1.

As he came down the final straightaway, he waved and smiled to a crowd of British flag-bearers. Then as he crossed the finish line, he kept smiling and drew the letters I-L-Y in the air, similar to what he had done after beating Coe in the 800. The I-L-Y stands for "I love you," and was dedicated to his girlfriend.

Coe, running relaxed and without animation, won his heat in 3:39.4. He was apparently taking the race much more seriously than Ovett.



DETERMINED: Britain's Steve Ovett (No. 279) shows the hard-running style that produced a gold medal in the 800 meters race last week in the Moscow Olympics. Ovett, co-holder of the world mark in the 1,500 meters, was scheduled to meet compatriot Sebastian Coe on the track for that final Friday. Ovett was favored.

Vaults world record 5.78m

Pole mocks Moscow fans

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz of Poland listened to the jeers and whistles throughout the hours-long Olympic pole vault competition. They didn't faze him.

Only when he was the last man left in Wednesday night's competition, only when he had clinched the gold medal, did the cheers start.

Kozakiewicz turned to the pro-Russian crowd in Lenin Stadium and made a defiant, obscene gesture with his arm. Then he returned to the competition, soaring to a world record leap of 5.78 meters (18 feet 11 1/2 inches).

It was his night.

The Soviet, Polish and French fans — the top eight finishers were from these countries — had taken turns cheering their favorites and trying to unnerve the vaulters from the other nations in perhaps the longest Olympic pole vault final ever.

"I tried not to pay attention to the noisy crowd, but I think it hampered the performances for all of us tonight," Kozakiewicz said.

For the 26-year-old Pole, a hard-luck vaulter at previous major championships, it was not a matter of luck.

He's been the world's steadiest vaulter since 1975, but he always failed in the major championships. He was steady in Wednesday night's final, too, clearing all heights except

for the world record on his attempt.

He sailed over 5.78m (18-11 1/2) on his second try, then just missed his second attempt at 5.82m (19-1 1/4), hitting the bar with his arm coming down. Had Kozakiewicz succeeded, he would become the first pole vaulter in history to go over the 19-foot (5.69m) barrier.

Konstantin Volkov, 20, a baby-faced Siberian who is the world junior record holder, and defending Olympic champion Tadeusz Slusarski of Poland shared the silver medal at 5.65m (18-6 1/2).

Philippe Houvion of France, the former world record holder at 18-11 1/4, also cleared 18-6 1/2 but Volkov and Slusarski had fewer misses.

Kozakiewicz dedicated the win to his coach, Ryszard Tomaszewski. "Without him I wouldn't have won here. I was injured early this summer, and I had just one month to prepare for the Olympics. My coach helped me to get back into shape." His victory was Poland's first in track and field in these games.

Jack Wszola, the Pole who shares the world high jump record at 2.35m (7-8 1/2) with West German Dietmar Mogenburg, is favored to repeat his 1976 Olympic triumph in Friday's final. Mogenburg will not compete because of the boycott.

U.S. swimmers smash marks

IRVINE, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP) — United States swimmers added several records to their name, bettering those of the Moscow Olympics Games yet there's still some disappointment over missing the real thing.

Cynthia "Sippy" Woodhead, winner of the 100-meter freestyle, said: "Everyone was so tense at the 1976 Olympic trials. You could have heard a pin drop. It's harder to make the Olympic team than to swim at the Olympics."

"This United States championship meet is tough but it doesn't compare to the Olympics. It's neat the way the coaches and crowd are trying to get the swimmers fired up, but it's still not the same as the real Olympic trials."

The world records fell to a pair of teenagers in the men's and women's 200-meter butterfly events at the Heritage Park aquatic complex.

Craig Beardsley, 19, who will be a junior at the University of Florida this fall, finished in 1 minute 58.21 seconds, clipping a second off the 4-year old Mark and of 1:59.23 set by

Mike Bruner at the 1976 Olympics. Beardsley's record came in the qualifying heat. He also beat the ex-champ to take the final.

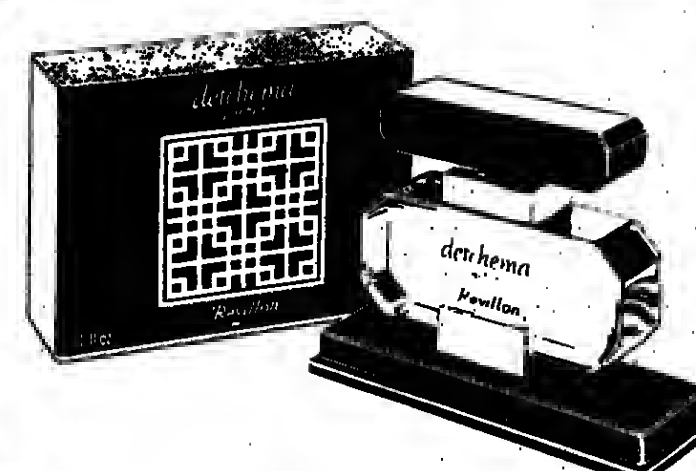
"I set my mind to this meet every since the boycott was called," he said. "Our coach helped us set our goals around the nationals."

Tracy Caulkins of Nashville, Tenn. Set her second American record in as many nights Wednesday, but both had already been her own. The latest was in the 400 individual medley where she was timed in 4:40.61, dropping her previous mark of 4:40.83.

On the first night of the competitions, she towered her 100 breaststroke mark to 1:10.40.

Out of 11 Olympic events in the two nights of competition so far, the United States youngsters have bettered the marks of seven Olympic gold medal winners, six silver and two bronzes. More could was in store Friday with competitions in the men's and women's 400 freestyle, 200 breaststroke, 100 backstroke and the 400 freestyle relays.

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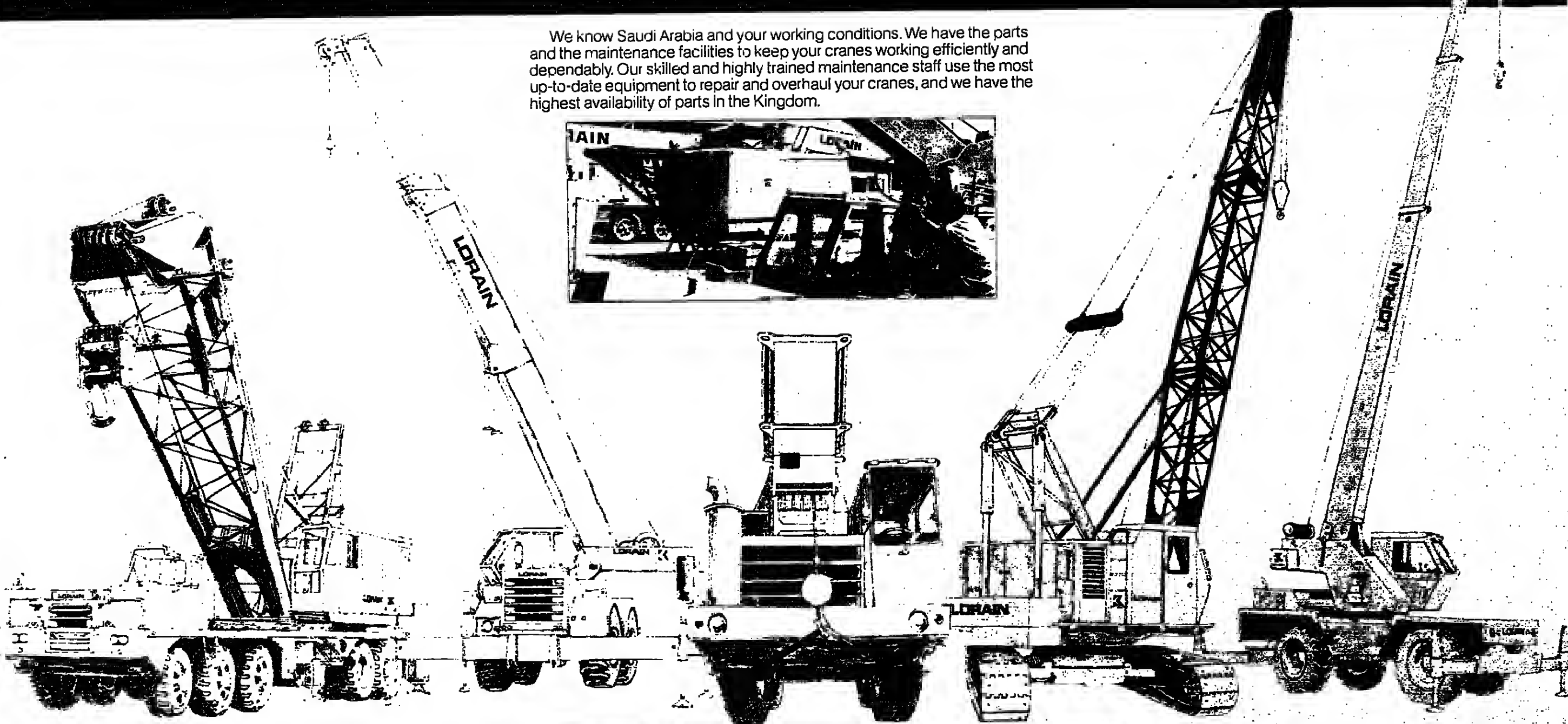
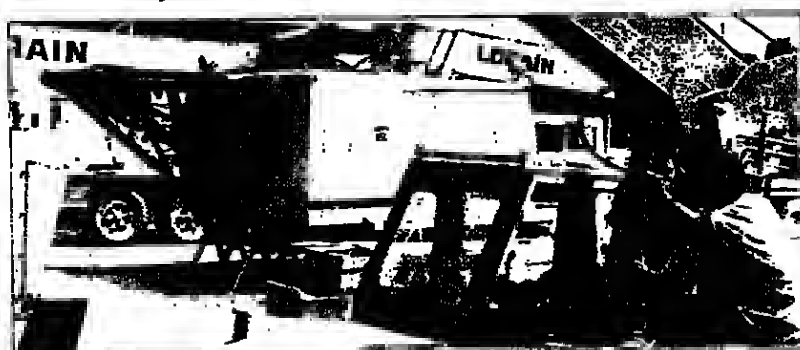
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مكتبة المصطفى

Reports labeled 'strange fantasies'

Olympic officials deny foul play

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (R) — International sports chiefs and a top Soviet official Thursday denied suggestions that there had been cheating by the Russians to favor home competitors in the Olympics Games track and field competition.

At a specially-called press conference in the Lenin Stadium where track and field events are being held, International Athle-

tics Federation (IAAF) President Adrian Paulen said claims of bias by Soviet judges were completely unfounded.

Frederick Holden, a British member of the federation's technical committee, said the IAAF had nothing to complain about. "We have been imposed with the excellent performance of the judges," he added.

Earlier, games press chief Vladimir Popov

told reporters at his daily Olympic briefing that the cheating allegations, which have appeared in a number of Western newspapers "do not correspond to reality." Popov, former deputy culture minister, described reports that Soviet officials had opened doors in the Lenin Stadium during the men's javelin final to create a wind to help a Russian thrower, as "strange fantasies."

International Olympic Committee (IOC) director Monique Berlioux, speaking at the same press briefing, said the IOC executive committee had heard of no irregularities in judging the games, which end formally on Sunday.

The alleged javelin incident was also raised by Paulen, who said the gate had been opened to let a truck into the stadium. All three members of the international appeal jury were in the arena at the time and had no evidence the Russian thrower was helped, he added.

Paulen said he had called his press conference to discuss "a lot of rumors we have been hearing." The Dutch IAAF President dismissed other allegations which included a suggestion that Australian triple jumper Ian Campbell had been unfairly given a no jump on a performance which could have given him the gold medal.

There had been no protest from the Australian team, simply an appeal for clarification of the judge's ruling. His jury had seen a film of the event and agreed that Campbell had touched ground in mid-jump, Paulen said.

Answering questions, Paulen said the red-coated members of the international appeal jury had been prominent in the stadium after earlier keeping a low profile "to protect the judges from ugly rumors." At past Olympics, the jury members have never been in evidence to oversee the conduct of the competitions.

"We've been watching all the time, but we have not been advertising our red coats," Paulen said.

He added there had been complaints during the pole vault. He said a Soviet pole vaulter had been wrong to flag signal to a teammate Wednesday's final, apparently indicating when the wind was favorable for a jump.

"He was gesturing and I said 'you can't do that'. I told the referee and he immediately acted and sent him off the field," Paulen added.

Connors breezing through Pro meet

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire, Aug. 1 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, although complaining that he is not at the top of his game, led the top four seeds easily into the quarterfinals of the \$175,000 men's Professional Tennis Tournament Thursday.

Connors, who won the tournament in 1975 and 1976, wiped out Stephen Simonsson of Sweden 6-3, 6-0 in a third-round match on the clay courts at the Mount Cranmore Tennis Stadium. In three matches he has lost only 13 games and no sets.



WIND-AIDED? Not at all, said the top Olympic officials and one Soviet sports chief when questioned by journalists about a timely gate-opening which apparently brought a draught into Lenin Stadium. Here, Soviet pole vaulter Danis Jula launches one toss on his way to a gold medal, with a best throw of 91.20 meters (299 feet, 2 inches.)

McEnroe eases by Lloyd in tennis

SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey, Aug. 1 — John McEnroe, one round behind the field, advanced to the quarterfinals Thursday by defeating John Lloyd of Great Britain, 6-0, 6-1 in the \$75,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

David Carter of Australia and Alvaro Betancur of Colombia reached Saturday's semifinals after registering straight-set victories. Carter ousted Fernando Maynetto of

Peru, 6-2, 7-5 and Betancur trimmed Blaine Willenborg of the U.S. 6-4, 6-4. It was the first time that the two winners had advanced past the quarterfinals in a Grand Prix tournament.

McEnroe needed only 71 minutes for his victory over Lloyd, who has extended the New York star to three sets in his finals just last year. McEnroe is the No. 1 seed and the unseeded Lloyd has run only one match in the Grand Prix tour this year.

Moscow games boycott

Many of the best watch from sidelines

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Moscow Olympic Games could have been the finest ever. Instead, some of the world's finest athletes — willingly or with great reluctance — boycotted the sports extravaganza and suffered the frustration of seeing some inferior athletes win gold medals.

It is impossible to say who would have been medalists here, or how many of the boycotters would have struck gold. It is possible, however, to gauge the likely frustration of athletes like Ed Moses, Harald Schmid, Henry Rono, the British shooting team and the Japanese judo team.

A check of best times this year and a look at recent championship results confirms that the Soviet Union and East Germany — the two dominant powers here — would probably still have taken the top two positions on the medal table.

But the absence of the United States, the runner-up in total medals and third in gold at Montreal in 1976, would have substantially altered the picture. Americans would certainly have denied the East Bloc domination of swimming, track and field, boxing and basketball.

West Germans, too, would have had a strong showing in track, swimming and equestrian events while the absence of the Japanese severely weakened competition in judo and gymnastics.

The improving American gymnasts — Kurt Thomas and Bart Conner in particular — could well have picked up medals. Japan, which had won the men's team gymnastics title in every Olympics since 1960, was not considered that strong this year, but it did have contenders for individual gold medals.

The Japanese were the silver medalists behind the Soviets at the 1979 world championship and the Americans took the bronze.

One intriguing question is whether the presence of more Western nations would have influenced the judging — perhaps producing lower scores in gymnastics or preventing some of the controversies which tarnished Soviet gold medals in discus, javelin and the long jump.

In a lost of sports the Eastern Europeans would have piled up medal after gold medal, boycott or no boycott. In Greco-Roman wrestling, weightlifting and cycling, all dominated by huge muscle men, the Eastern nations are traditionally supreme.

Boycott or no boycott, women's gymnastics would have been a duel between the Soviets and Romanian. In rowing, too, the powerful East Germans would have swept up the golds, but the emergent U.S. women would have provided some competition.

In swimming, which finished Sunday, the position would have been dramatically altered had the American athletes been willing or able to defy President Jimmy Carter's boycott. Four years ago the American men won 12 of the 13 events, setting world records in 11. The American women won just one event, but took home a haul of silvers and bronzes.

The Soviets won seven of the men's golds on offer here, but broke just one world record.

Rowdy Gaines, fastest in the 100 and 200 meters freestyle this year, Pete Rocco and Bob Jackson in the backstroke events, Steve Lundquist in the 100 breaststroke and Jesse Vassallo in the 400 meter individual medley would all have been prime contenders for gold medals.

The American women would almost certainly have finished behind the East German record breakers but Cynthia



ABSENT: Steve Scott, from the United States, could have been a factor in the 1,500 meter dual between Britons Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe.



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- شركة كهرباء
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الماء والكهرباء والهاتف مؤمنة في الضاحية

وإن ضاحية وادي القمر سوف تنقسم إلى أربع
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بواسطة الحاسب الإلكتروني

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والباقي عند الإفراغ
بعد ٣ أشهر من الحجز
ويُقبل باب الحجز بعد
شهرين من الإعلان عن البيع

يمكن لأي مواطن

امتلاك أي عدد

من القطع في

اتقي المواطن

انها كنت

نحن على موعد معك

قريباً

لمعرفة مكان الضاحية وتجهيزها

الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وخارجها

الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطبيب تمثيلت

مسقاص

١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٠,٥٠٠ ريال

٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٥,٧٢٥ ريال

١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٣٠,٧٥٠ ريال

٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٣٥,٨٧٥ ريال

١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤١,٠٠٠ ريال

٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤٦,١٢٥ ريال

١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٥١,٢٥٠ ريال

٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٦١,٥٠٠ ريال

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على الهاتف رقم ٦٩٠٧٢٠ جـدة
عند الإعلان عن البيع

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وسوف يتم توقيع عقد البيع واستلامه
مباشرة في أية جهة يتم الرفع فيها
شخصياً أو بوكالة عن الغير

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ILLUSION OF PEACE

The Knesset law formalizing the hitherto de facto annexation of Jerusalem faces the various parties to the protracted crisis of the Middle East with a drastically changed situation, demanding a fresh set of evaluations.

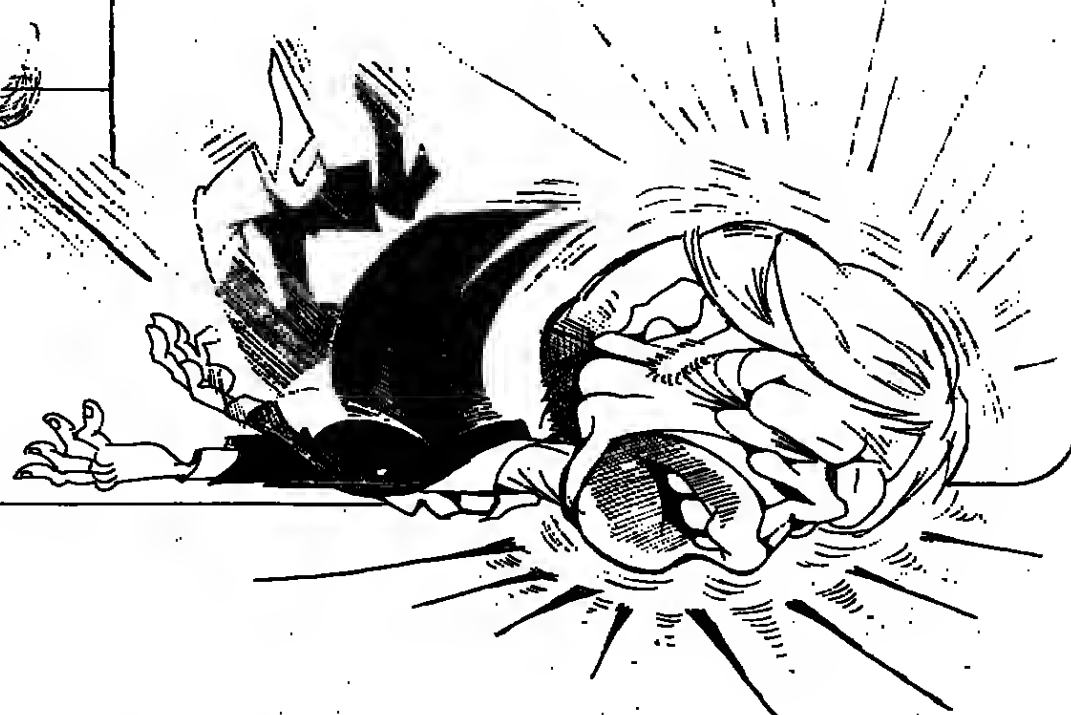
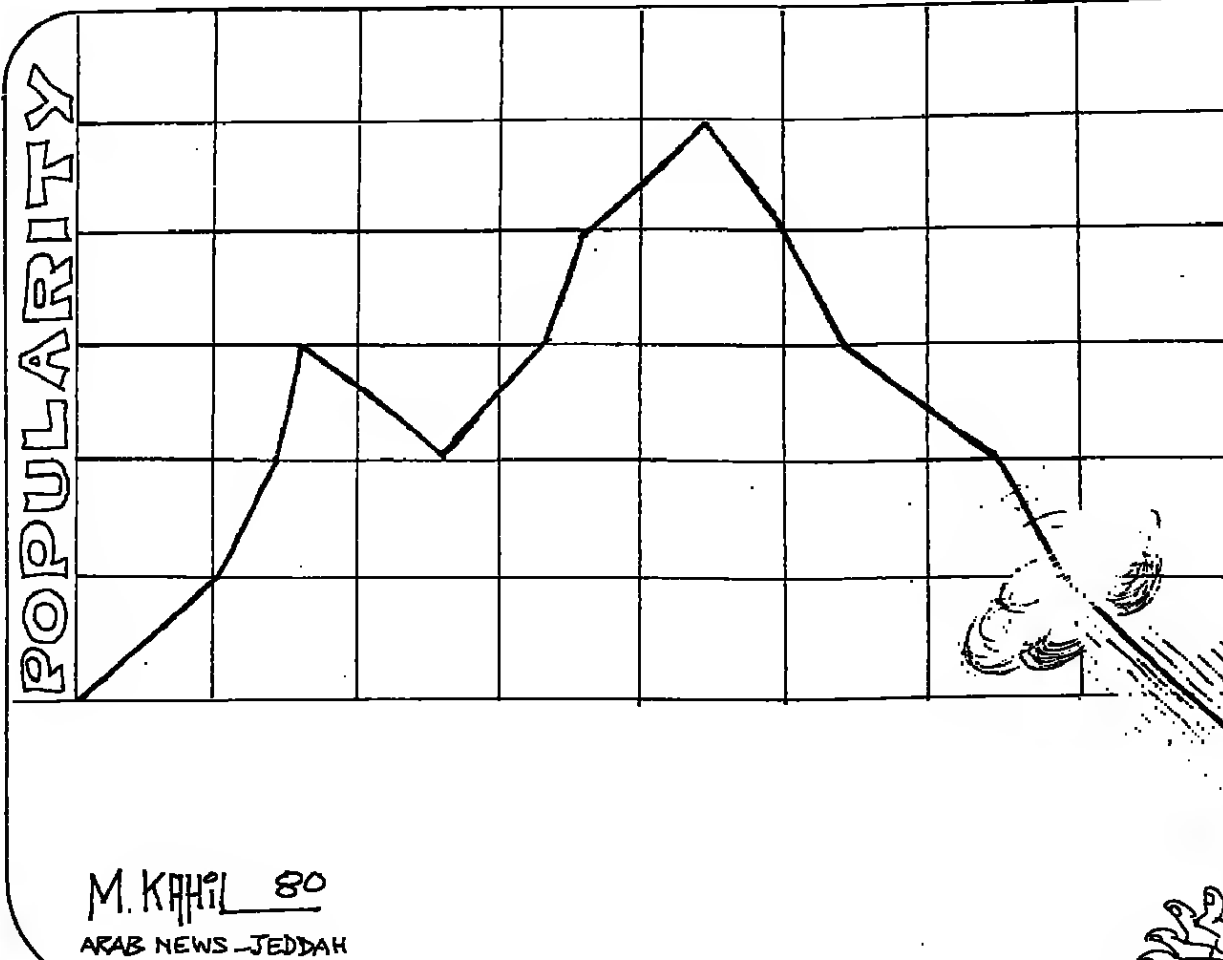
First victim of the law must be the illusion on the part of some Arab observers about the Israeli Labor coalition as a possible "moderate" negotiating side once it returns to power. Its enthusiastic espousal of the bill made it clear that this is not even a difference in degree between it and Likud in aggressiveness and expansionism.

The second illusion to fall is as harbored by members of both the Egyptian and American administrations regarding the value placed by Israel's political leadership on the "peace process" with Egypt. The bill was driven through in the full, and more explicitly asserted, knowledge that it might wreck the "process". In fact the Knesset member moving it said that she hoped that it would do precisely that.

President Sadat especially must feel that his gamble that there are genuine peace seekers in Israel who would give a genuine response to his initiative has now demonstrably failed. Yet the Egyptian administration has no choice but to go on in the same line, for fear that terminating the "autonomy talks" would mean an Israeli refusal to relinquish the part of Sinai under occupation, which is due to be returned to Egypt by 1982.

Sadat's only hope is a Carter victory in the presidential elections in November — a hope which must be fading fast now. President Carter's unpopularity is at record level, and his administration, far from being disposed to pressure Israel on the annexation law, tries desperately to show itself as Israel's staunch defender in every international forum. The expressions of worry and displeasure emanating from Washington over the law afford Sadat little comfort, for he knows quite well that no action will accompany them.

Sadat's point against the rest of the Arab world which has rejected his initiative has always been that it has offered no alternative. But the weakness of this argument has become all too apparent by now, even for him. For even assuming that he was right — a problematic assumption to say the least — the fact remains that marking time is still much more preferable than retreating as far as he has done. Israel has succeeded in dividing the Arab ranks and obtained a free hand in the occupied territories under the cover of the "peace process" — all at the bargain price of returning Sinai to Egypt, which is all that Camp David accords commit it to.



Combating arson

By Frank Logue

EDITOR'S NOTE: (Frank Logue, Mayor of New Haven from 1976 to 1979, is an urban consultant and lecturer at the Yale School of Organization and Management.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Arson kills more than 500 Americans each year, injures 10,000 to 15,000, costs more than \$1.5 billion in direct property loss (more than robbery) and about \$1.5 billion in total financial loss, counting lost jobs and income, reduced housing opportunities, fire-protection expenses, medical and social services, and lost property taxes. Arson is a growth industry, increasing at about 25 per cent per year. We learned in New Haven in the late 1970s that a coordinated, comprehensive attack on arson can have a significant impact. Local government, which has the basic responsibility for fire fighting and law enforcement, must marshal its own resources and enlist the aid of public, private and non-profit agencies to plan and carry out an arson prevention strategy.

In New Haven in 1971 and 1972, about 25 per cent of all structural fires were suspicious. From 1972 to 1978, the figure was 43 per cent to 60 per cent. In early 1977, while I was mayor, a grand

jury report said that New Haven lacked the capacity to deal effectively with arson. As a first step in building that capacity, I appointed an arson task force with representatives of the police and fire departments, and the mayor's office.

Fire and police department attitudes left the arson problem in a no-man's land. Firefighters saw their job as putting out fires — investigating crime was up to the cops. Police officers figured they had more important things to do than poke around burned-out buildings. The mayor must demonstrate that arson prevention is a top priority requiring close, daily and permanent cooperation at every level of both departments, and must also enlist the cooperation of other departments dealing with buildings.

Some cities have not decided whether line responsibility for arson prevention belongs in the fire or the police departments. We chose the fire department as the base for an arson squad consisting of highly trained police officers and firefighters skilled in investigating arson and preserving evidence. Arson is more important to fire departments, for it represents up to 50 per cent of their action; it is but one among many serious concerns of the police department.

We also provided training for line police officers and firefighters — the first to arrive at the fire scene

so that they quickly recognize evidence of arson, and developed a comprehensive information system — a fire-incidence file — storing all relevant data concerning every fire alarm. Creation of the information system led to the development of an arson-warning and prevention strategy based on a comprehensive arson-predictability model. Using information from city departments and applying it to 100 buildings that had suspicious fires and 100 similar buildings that had not, we identified four variables that could predict arson: tax delinquency, previous structural fires, code violations, and liens and other claims against the property.

Arson has been a low-risk crime party because prosecutors, who are state officials, have seldom made clear to local fire and police officials the evidence required for an arson conviction. They now do so as part of our task force. We lobbied in the Connecticut General Assembly and won passage of legislation in 1979: An arson lien law that speeds recovery of demolition costs and tax arrears from insurance proceeds; a law making arson murder a separate crime; a law requiring disclosure of insurance information to fire investigators before and after a fire, and granting insurers immunity from civil liability.

With new legal tools and the ability to identify

buildings highly susceptible to arson, we have enlisted bankers and insurers in the arson-prevention program. Private - and public-sector sharing of information can help insurance companies reduce arson-for-profit motivation and help arson investigators identify suspicious patterns and relationships.

Some at-risk buildings can be rehabilitated and others must be demolished. Housing agencies in the non-profit sector can foster preservation by helping owners with grants, low-interest rehabilitation loans and other aid for property improvement. Some cities lose more dwelling units to arson each year than are replaced with new construction — thus, arson prevention must become a part of housing strategy.

New Haven's efforts have led to increased convictions for arson and have slowed and possibly reversed the growth of arson. The city is participating in a nationwide anti-arson program led by the United Administration, which seeks to develop greater local capacity to combat arson. With vigorous local leadership and continuing cooperation among the public, private and non-profit sectors, we can greatly reduce the billions of dollars in property losses, the thousands of injuries, and the hundreds of deaths caused by arson each year in the United States. (NYT)

Looking back on the Shah

overthrow by the people in 1953.

Muhammed Reza was no match for his father, Shah Reza Pahlavi, who single-handedly had established the Pahlavi dynasty. Reza Shah was a towering figure, a tall man whose piercing gaze struck fear in the hearts of foreign envoys. But even he had been easily deposed and sent into exile once England found his rule contrary to its interests during world war II.

"Don't you go out and talk about these things," growls cautioned when they caught me clinging to each world of their hushed discussions about state secrets. They need not have worried. It was impossible for me to retain the image of the Shah as a weak servant for long, not with frequent exposure to the aura of power and splendor with which he surrounded himself.

On my way to school I used to pass the ceremonial route that was intended for the Shah to take his official guests from the Mehrabad Airport to his palace. Several times a year all normal activity ceased along the cordoned-off street, people crowded on either side and, under the watchful eyes of armed guards, awaited the royal procession. The crowd suddenly fell silent as he heard from afar the sound of horses' hooves on asphalt. First appeared a contingent of the mounted imperial guards, and then the royal carriage pulled by the noblest breed of Iranian horses. Next to the Shah in the carriage

would be queen Elizabeth II, President Charles De Gaulle or an oil rich Arab king. The crowd roared with excitement. We were grateful to see in the flesh historical personalities who were mere names and photographs to most people. The Shah, in those parades of history, looked neither servile nor feeble, but a gracious host and an equal among world leaders.

It was not long before I, along with thousands of other Iranian students, took the same route to the airport in a journey that brought me to America. In college, listening to hours of discussion on the role of the press as government watchdog, I could think only of the Iranian media's sole function as the propaganda arm for the Shah. It gradually became apparent to me that he expected us to return with technical and artistic know-how, but to leave behind the ideals of free speech and fairness that are fundamental to all liberal education in Western democracies.

As his father had, the Shah shared a distrust of Western democracy and an exaggerated admiration for industrial and economic growth in Europe and the United States. He also followed Reza Shah's theory that Islam, the religion of nearly 90 per cent of Iranians, was a hindrance to progress. He tried to weaken the clergy, sometimes by brutal means, unaware that his smiling portrait and royal pomp could not fill the country's spiritual vacuum. His

rush toward material modernization, which gained a mad momentum with increasing oil revenues, created a few congested metropolises and left the rest of the vast country virtually untouched. His greed impelled him to ask for the major share of profit in almost every significant transaction in Iran. Even his closest allies came to doubt his integrity.

The Islamic government's fierce insistence on independence on from any foreign influence, and its strict observations of religious tenets, is a response to more than 50 years of religious and national humiliation under the two Pahlavi Shahs. Today the Iranian challenge remains in not allowing the past to haunt the future for long. Vendettas and feuds, if left unchecked, will invite the dark prospects of foreign intervention anew. Iran, once positively mobilized toward overcoming its many economic and social problems, will have the unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world that a Middle Eastern country can stand on its feet free of outside influence and imported ideologies.

In retrospect, I shall remember the Shah neither as the benign, smiling father figure nor as "the blood-sucker of the century." I think that he was simply an extremely unremarkable man who had been given the awesome role of leadership in one of the world's most vital strategic and economic regions. That he failed only proved him to be human after all. — (LAT)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

A majority of weekend newspapers led with Israel's declaration on the final annexation of Jerusalem as its capital. In a lead story, *Al Bilad* covered the meetings of the OPEC policy committee in Taif. *Al Yom* said in its lead that a committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation, to make preparations for the Islamic Summit Conference in Mecca. *Al Riyadh* played as its lead story a statement by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy, that Saudi Arabia is following "with interest" the PLO's request to attend the International Monetary Fund meetings as an observer.

Newspaper editorials called upon the Arab and Islamic states to reassess their policies and to stand united against "the Zionist enemy." Israel. The papers urged them to press the U.N. Secretary General to implement the General Assembly's resolutions. *Al Jazirah* (The Island) said the U.N. resolutions reaffirm that the world will do justice to the Palestinians after their persecution and exile by the Jews. The paper emphasized the need for the resolution's enforcement. It said the U.N. could create a strong international peace-keeping force as the first measure to take over the occupied territory. It urged the Arab and Islamic states to extend full support to the U.N. Secretary General's efforts towards the resolution's implementation. The

paper cautioned that Israel and the United States might "paralyze" the U.N. Secretary General's pursuit of peace.

On the same subject, The Market of *Okaz*, said the U.N. resolutions indicate that a "new stage" has started in the U.N.'s dealings with the Mid-East. The resolutions express the conviction that peace is connected with the rights of the Palestinian's and the elimination of Israel's aggressive tactics toward Mid-East States. The paper said theoretical proposals must be turned into action. It noted that the European states' abstention and the duplicate policy of the major powers towards Palestine reconfirm the need for a strong practical action.

In an editorial, *Al Bilad* (The Country) condemned Israel's reaction to the U.N. resolutions and its insistence on the erection of more Jewish establishments on the West Bank. These measures, the paper noted, demonstrate Israel's continued expansionist policy and added that its actions are an open challenge to the world.

Al Yom (The Day) help the view that the recent General Assembly resolutions were a political and diplomatic victory for Arab rights. It hoped that many such triumphs would be achieved in the future. The paper hoped that the international community, which has risen to support the Arab rights, would also take steps to give a practical shape to its will and determination on the Palestinian issue.

Al Medina (The City) was not optimistic that Israel would pay attention to the U.N. resolutions. "What the U.N. has done so far is only a beginning on the way toward a military victory over the enemy and the restoration of the usurped territory and dignity," the paper noted. It denounced the countries which opposed the U.N. resolutions and described them as the enemies of the Arabs. The paper reiterated that Europe has not yet fulfilled its obligation to the Arab cause, although it does have the means to pressure Israel to how down to the will of the international community.

Al Nadwa (The Forum) urged the Arab and Islamic states to confront the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem. The paper noted that the world body's resolutions on Jerusalem were very clear. It commended the positions of the non-aligned nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which opposed Israeli annexation.

Dealing with the situation in Lebanon, *Al Jazirah* said in an editorial that a division of the country would not only endanger Lebanon but would also expose the entire region to grave risks. Highlighting Saudi Arabia's peacemaking role, the paper noted that the Arabs look to the Kingdom to rescue Lebanon from catastrophic. Saudi Arabia has already done a great service to the cause and would not slacken its efforts to serve the cause of the nation at any times, the paper said.



"Dad! Why don't you let me fight my brother! We don't bother you when you quarrel with Mom"

Al Jazirah

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New experiments reveal

Animal communications similar among all species

By Madeleine Jacobs
WASHINGTON (Special) — An aggressive woodpecker and an angry African elephant might not appear to have much in common. But the two are literally "birds of a feather."

What the woodpecker, elephant and a whole menagerie of birds and mammals — including humans — share is a similar approach to communication, Morton says. After more than a decade studying sounds used by animals to "talk" to each other, Morton has developed a theory with enormous potential for understanding the evolution and meaning of all animal language.

Simply stated, the theory proposes that there are three major elements found in all animal language: a low harsh sound, or "growl," used in hostile or aggressive situations; a higher, tonal sound, or "whine," used in appeasing or friendly situations; and a sound that falls somewhere in between, a so-called "bark," which is used to indicate indecision or to attract attention.

With these three elements and their variations, Morton says, animals can express a wide range of feelings or motivations. Most important, the actual physical or acoustical structure of the sounds directly reflects the animal's intention. Lastly, Morton's theory explains why this system evolved: it is compatible with Darwin's theory of natural selection — that, because of more efficient reproductive production, well-adapted or "fit" individuals thrive and poorly adapted individuals die out.

It may seem strange to think of birds barking and growling and elephants whining, Morton admits. But if you've ever stood in a corn field and listened to a common crow attacking a rival, you'd recognize the crow's sound as a definite growl.

"The Carolina wren barks, growls and whines," says Morton, an ornithologist by training who has studied the species in detail, "depending on whether it sees something alarming, is attacking a rival or is approaching its mate."

The African elephant makes a deep, roaring, rumbling sound when it's charging and a high frequency sound when it is being "friendly." The common household dog often growls at an intruding mutt, but may

well whine or whimper if it's trying to make friends or back off from a fight. In short, from the rhinoceros to the chickadee, a wide variety of mammals and birds share these vocal elements.

Morton originally came to this conclusion after studying the sounds that birds use in a variety of situations. He expanded his studies to mammals and found the same patterns, which have been confirmed by analyzing animal sounds with a sonograph.

A sonograph is an instrument that converts sounds into a two dimensional picture — a sonagram — showing frequency or pitch changes with time. When sonograms of growls, barks and whines are examined, certain common pictorial features are obvious. The growl, whether from a pelican or pig, shows up as a thick, black band at low frequency; the whine becomes a thin line at higher frequency, and the bark or grunt is chevron-shaped.

"The physical structure of sounds is not arbitrary," Morton says, "but has evolved in such a way as to signal motivation in circumstances that increase the reproductive success or fitness of the sender."

He explains how this theory works in practice. A person observing a male and female

bird chattering away at each other might imagine that the male is telling the female about a glorious worm he's caught and where to find one like it or that the male is trying to court the female by telling her how pretty she is. Actually, the birds are doing neither of these things, Morton maintains, because animals don't "talk" to each other in the sense that people do.

Instead, one of several things may really be happening. If the female is making high pitched "cooing" sounds, for instance, she is probably signalling a friendly motivation and perhaps her willingness to mate. Mating is not only essential for survival of the female's genes through her offspring, but in some species it may be essential to survival of the individual bird itself. Female Carolina wrens, for example, are unable to hold a territory alone; they are rapidly driven away by adjacent pairs of wrens.

"The best words to describe what is happening when animals 'talk' to each other are 'vocal expression,' the same term used by Darwin more than 100 years ago," Morton says.

Darwin's theory provides a framework for explaining how vocal expression evolved. The earliest land animals probably had no

means of vocal communication. In fact, primitive amphibians such as salamanders still do not make sounds. Animals lacking a means of vocal expression must literally fight off every intruder since they don't have a voice to signal their intention.

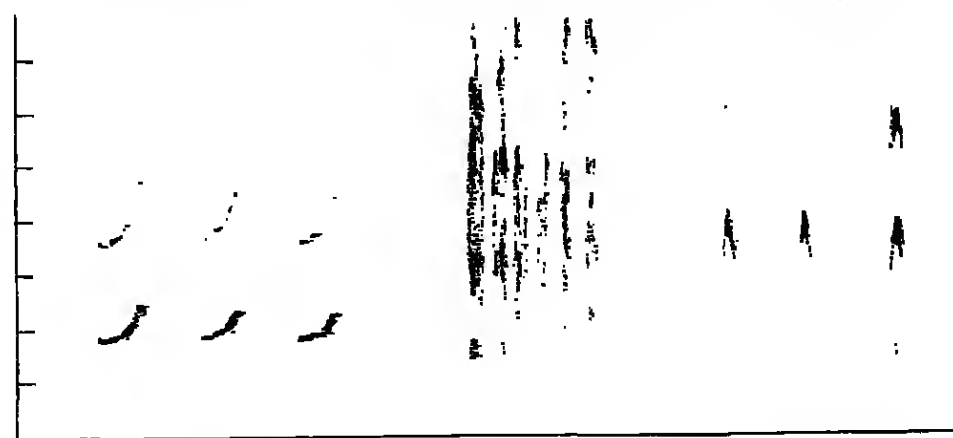
Because larger animals will usually win in a fight with smaller animals, this system promotes survival of larger and larger animals. The dinosaurs may have evolved in part because of this selection factor. But then comes the Catch-22. Big animals also need a lot of food to survive; this means they have to spend more and more time fighting for food resources and, as Morton says, this makes the species prone to extinction.

Nature's way of balancing larger body size versus limited food resources was pragmatic — the evolution of vocal expression to signal intent. The frequency of a sound depends on the tension, length and thickness of the vibrating membrane in an animal's voice box. Larger animals, because they have larger membranes, are capable of making lower frequency sounds. Over the eons, the use of low frequency sounds came to signal the size and the aggressive intent of the sender to the recipient.

As voices evolved, animals no longer needed to grow to enormous size to indicate their strength and fitness; they could use their voice to send a message. Small animals, like the chickadee and the mouse, could make low harsh sounds that made them seem larger. The low frequency sound also signalled an aggressive motivation: perhaps the recipient, understanding the intent of the message, might back off from the fight.

On the other hand, high-pitched, tonal sounds indicate a small size. Even if the animal isn't really small, that sound gives the right signal to the recipient. An animal making a high frequency "whine" indicates that it wants to appear "small" or meek.

In practice, the whine also helps increase fitness. It could prevent an animal from being attacked and possibly killed or injured in a situation where another animal is being aggressive. The whine helps baby birds in a nest competing for food with siblings by giving an appealing and, therefore, attracting message to its parents. Human infants act much the same way.



ANIMAL TALK: New experiments with sophisticated communications equipment show all animals share similar combinations of three basic sounds: the whine, the growl, or the bark. The sounds above were made by Carolina wrens.

Rarely visit parents

Chinese kindergarten students live in dormitories

By Jay Mathews

PEKING (WP) — The staff of the Peking No. 1 kindergarten did not seem happy to see me. Chinese parents do not usually come by and observe during the day in Chinese nursery schools. In fact, most of the Chinese children sleep overnight here and only see their parents on weekends. But I wanted to determine what luck they were having at turning Peter Mathews, age 3, into an obedient Chinese child, at least during the three hours each morning they had him.

For the first two weeks, Peter had cried when we left him off at the school, a collection of tile-roofed, single-story buildings in a walled compound that once served as a Buddhist monastery. This was not uncommon for new pupils, particularly those who spent all week in the dormitory, which is laid out like a miniature military barracks with sinks sealed to 3-year-old size and identical beds lined up headboard to headboard.

The grandmotherly director, Guyang Man, said: "We can keep the children occupied during the day with play and other activities, but in the first few weeks, many of them cry for their mothers at night. The teachers try to

comfort them as best they can."

Lately, however, Peter had been dashing eagerly into the hotel door to get to school on time. In stentorian tones he now chided his laoshi (teacher), a somber but pleasant young woman named Ren Jixin, as the ultimate authority on everything from how he should eat his soup to how he should wear his toy wristwatch.

Chairman Mao might be dead, but for Peter at least, teacher Ren was filling the void. I wondered what was going on. By the time we arrived at 9 a.m., the morning routine was well under way. Peter's living schoolmates had done their morning calisthenics, eaten breakfast and brushed their teeth. Nine of the 16 students in his class were Chinese, lucky enough to be admitted into what is a limited number of places because their parents could demonstrate they had no one else to care for them during the day or because they had good connections.

The foreign children, sent to this school because of its good equipment, included two Americans, two Japanese, a Nigerian, a Sudanese, a Moroccan and other scattered Third World children.

Ren told the children to bring over chairs

and lined them up for singing. Peter swiftly complied. He sang heartily the Chinese lyrics, but as the songs grew more difficult, he lost interest. A child sitting behind tried to move Peter's chair, and Peter punched him.

Peter had been cared for by a Cantonese-speaking amah, Lau Lin, from the time he was born in Hong Kong, but during his months at the school he had begun to switch over to the harsher syllables of Northern Chinese. He refused to speak Chinese to a foreigner like me, but he and our driver, Wang Fachen, engaged in dialogues that deluged Wang and indicated how much Peter could soak up from the songs and games at school.

Ren put the pupils through their paces, a series of choreographed dance steps and hand gestures that would become a repertoire unleashed on the next group of official visiting dignitaries. It was not a method encountered often in American nursery schools, but Peter and the others went at it with intense concentration.

He liked to imitate his older brother, and here he watched carefully the moves of the 4- and 5-year-olds in the class.

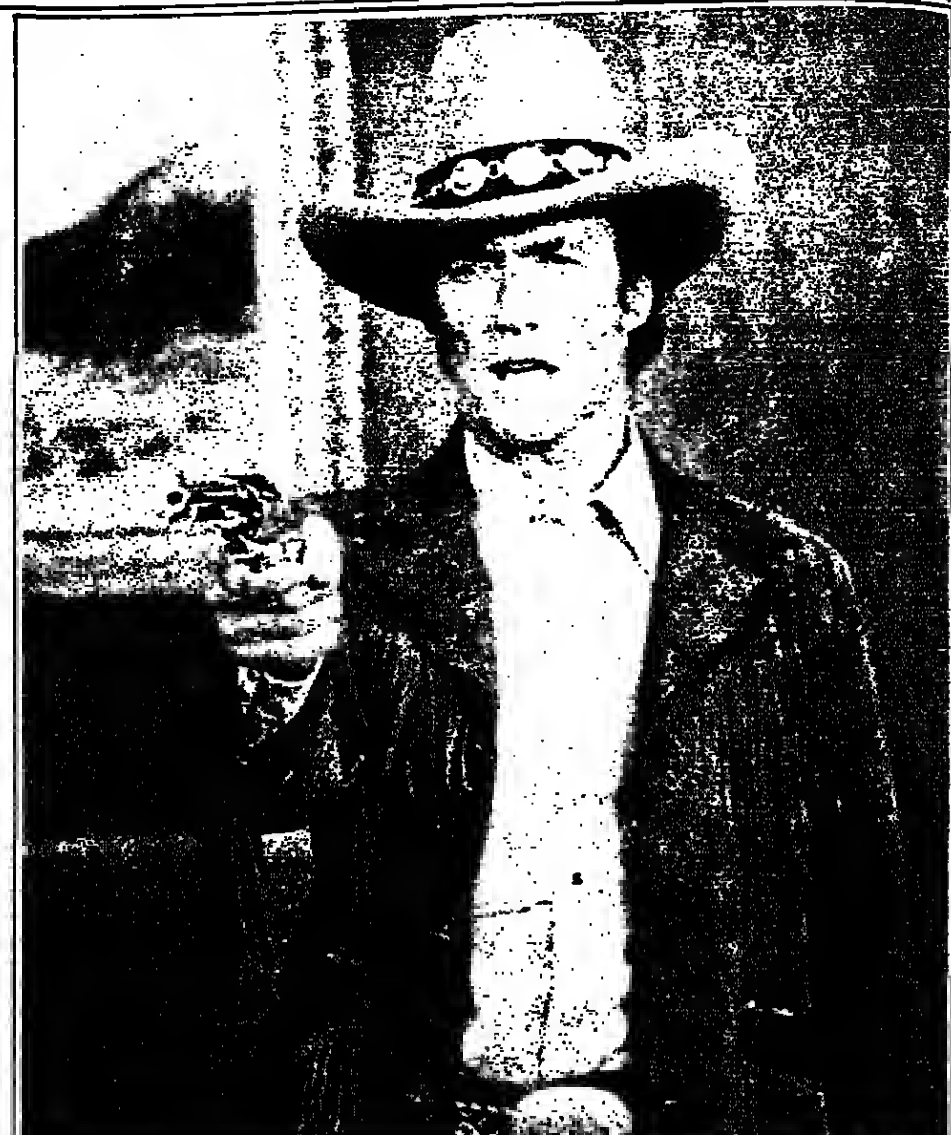
Drinks were served, each child taking his

cup from its appointed hook on the wall and sitting at one of the long, low tables. The Chinese children were dressed so colorfully, in pink dresses and fancy green and white short-and-shirt combinations that for a while I mistook some of them for Japanese. At a time of loosened social restraints, children were again leaders in fashion.

A little Moroccan girl, with ear rings and ribbons on her hair, began to cry. She was new, and an assistant teacher picked her up and carried her outside.

To cheer everyone up, the singing resumed. There were no chants about Chairman Mao. An ancient authority had returned to favor as the next song demonstrated: "My teacher is like my mother. We need not be afraid of her. She teaches us to sing and dance. We are always happy. My parents are very satisfied, and my kindergarten is my home."

Toward the end of the three hours, as time approached for the Chinese children to nap in their well-arranged beds, the noise level and chaos in all parts of the room had increased. Peter gave Laoshi a cheery farewell and headed to the car for a chat with Wang.



NUMBER ONE: Macho man Clint Eastwood, the world's number one box office attraction, has just completed his latest film, *Bronco Billy*. Eastwood plays the tough owner of a traveling Wild West show. Filmed in the American west, the production is also directed by Eastwood.

Paris winter fashions show influence of past

By Suzy Patterson

PARIS (AP) — A portrait of a lady — that's the big picture of Paris couture fashion for the coming winter.

The artists of clothes design here turned back to history for the most opulent evening clothes in years, whether Renaissance with huge puffed sleeves and billowing skirts, or more Edwardian with ruffles and ribbons.

The day wear scene was electric; that means you don't have to worry about your skirt length, even if you care about Paris fashion. This time around there were superb and structured minis from Cardin, who plucks his tongue firmly in his cheek, and also plants boops in his short skirts. There were also very elegant long and fancy outfits from Ungaro Scherrer.

On Thursday, the last day of the collections, Scherrer won a prize for creativity, the "Golden Thimble," though one wonders about creativity this season. He's a great designer, but his beautiful Russian ladies — from the Czarist period, of course — in their heavily furled 1 and embroidered outfits were strongly reminiscent of past couture.

Daytime looks elsewhere were usually dresses and suits cut just below the knee, practical and flattering. Toppers for these usually have strongly-shaped shoulders, and were either short and boxy or long and blousy, as at Saint-Laurent who did them in hip-length, cuffed suede over narrow leather skirts.

Coats may be gently fitted or boxy, but it's chic to wear them slightly shorter than your skirt. Besides fitted jersey, cashmere or challis day dresses, there are many loose chemise dresses. They are most frequently ruffled or flounced in keeping with Paris's romantic mood.

Pants are not popular in the couture scene, but that does not mean they are going out. Designers usually put them into the ready-to-wear.

The romantic mood was dominant from day to evening, and people like Givenchy expressed it in ruffles. Madame Gres draped her capes, Ungaro presented ladies in beautifully ornamented versions of military cloaks with frog buttons, or swathed in luminous shades of silk and lace.

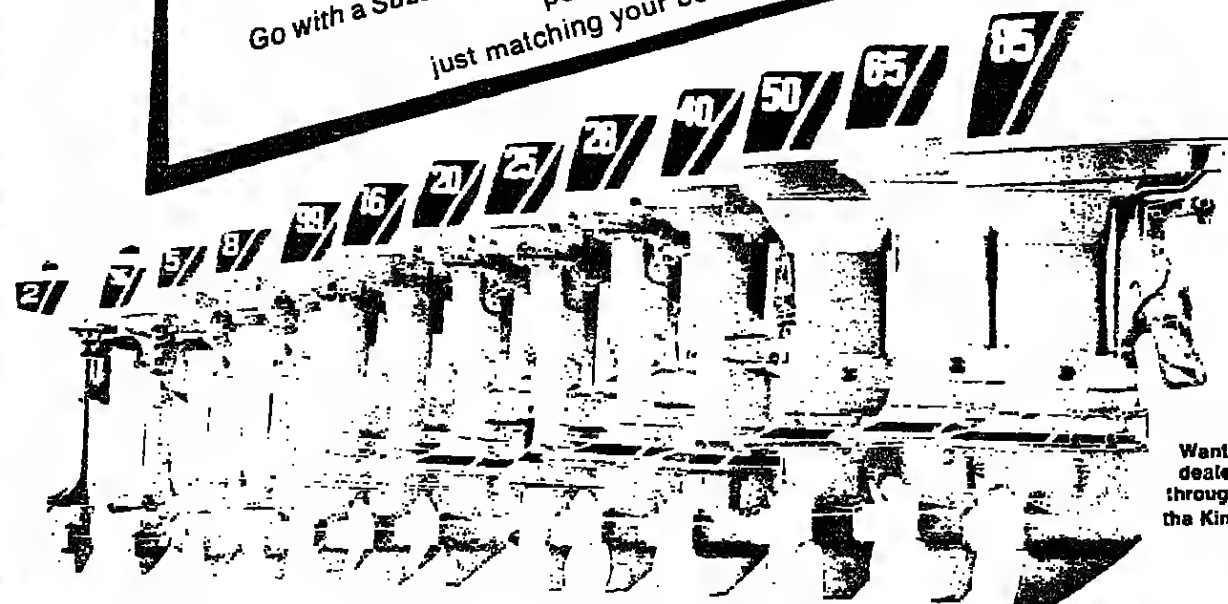
The sleeve is all-important for next winter, and the most popular look is rather puffy at the top and narrowed at the wrist — call it a carrot shape, or modified leg of mutton. This goes into the huge ballooning puff sleeve for evening on Renaissance or eighteenth-century dresses with belled-out skirts and tight, low bodies.

But the romance of details and décolletés also appears in short black velvet cocktail dresses, excellent sparkling sheaths, slithery sequin dresses, elaborate but usually in good taste, as only Paris knows how to do it.

For both daytime and evening the designers are tuned into black for next winter, and black and white furs, especially dyed fox or astrakhan.

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U.S. condemns Soviets on Helsinki accords

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A U.S. commission said Thursday the Soviet Union violated half the Helsinki human rights accords by its invasion of Afghanistan alone — and called East Germany's and Czechoslovakia's human rights records dismal.

The U.S. Helsinki Commission made these conclusions in a 269-page progress report on Eastern Bloc countries' compliance with the international human rights agreement reached in Helsinki in 1975. The U.S. commission is composed of six members of the House of Representatives and three State Department representatives.

"The Soviet Union must be held account-

able for its invasion of Afghanistan," the commission said. "By this cold and calculated action, the Soviet Union has violated at least 5 of the 11 principles."

It said the Soviet military action in Afghanistan also "has heavily poisoned the atmosphere" for a meeting of the 33 signatories scheduled in Madrid next November to review compliance with the Helsinki accord.

"The continued illegal occupation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia by the Soviet Union is another violation of the principle of self-determination," the report said.

Grain ban cost Russia \$1b

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — President Carter's ban on the export of grain to the Soviet Union has cost the Russians about a billion dollars and helped cause food shortages there, according to the director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

The director, General Eugene Figue, told a Senate subcommittee that though the Soviet Union had been able to replace from other Western sources most of the 17 million tons of American corn and wheat cut off by the embargo, there was still a significant shortfall.

"Soviet efforts to replace U.S. grain have driven up world prices and caused the Soviets to pay about one billion dollars more for the grain than would have been purchased from

the U.S.," he said. Details of his hitherto secret testimony were released by the subcommittee chairman, Senator William Proxmire, who also said the Senate Banking Committee would meet on August 19 and 20 to consider proposals to scrap the embargo.

Meanwhile a "severe drought" is threatening the harvest in the southern Soviet Republic of Georgia, causing a "critical situation," a local newspaper reported.

Copies of the Georgian newspapers ZARYA VOSTOKAK, which reached Moscow Thursday, said the central committee of the Georgian Communist party has approved extraordinary measures to try to save the local harvest.

Carter's style irks Kissinger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Senators Thursday he is disturbed by the "leisurely approach" he said U.S. President Jimmy Carter seems to be taking to overcome U.S. military weakness in the Persian Gulf.

Unrest in the region and pressure from outside present "a grave danger" that the United States could be badly hurt by an oil cutoff at almost any time in the next few years, Kissinger said.

He said, "something will happen ... if there is not a re-establishment of American credibility." Answering Senators' questions, Kissinger said the Soviet need for oil is an increasingly important factor in the area. He said he does not expect such blatant action as a Soviet invasion of Iran but does expect

pressures from the Soviet Union aimed at "increasing its options" in the area.

He said Carter has acted correctly in declaring U.S. determination to fight, if necessary, to protect America's "vital interests" in the oil-rich area. But Kissinger said Persian Gulf nations have shown a "notable lack of enthusiasm" for such a "Carter Doctrine."

The principle obstacle is the pervasive conviction that he lacks the means or perhaps the will to implement it," he said.

"It is imperative for the United States to move urgently to restore its overall military strength," he added. And the nation must take advantage of any opportunity "to demonstrate it pays to be America's friend and it is dangerous to be her enemy."



HELPING HAND: British MP Lord Avebury entertains Ling Wang, a Vietnamese refugee at a reception center for immigrants and refugees in Toronto. Lord Avebury is part of a delegation from Britain visiting Canada.

'Massive' radiation leak claimed at British plant

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A massive amount of radioactivity escaped from a British atom complex before a leak was plugged last year, a report by a group of nuclear watchdogs claimed Thursday.

The Nuclear Installations Inspectorate blamed "lack of safety consciousness and sound professional judgement" as the main cause for the leak at the Windscale site in Cumbria, northwest England.

The leak-estimated at more than 100 curies — is understood to be the biggest on record from a controlled building in this country. It was stopped in March last year after escaping undetected from the complex over a period of eight years. Curie is the unit used in measuring radioactivity.

Although confined to the ground, the radioactivity contaminated 1.7 million cubic meters of soil, the report said. It was caused when radioactive liquids in a sump overflowed, passed through defects in the wall cladding and leaked into the ground near the building's foundations.

The maximum radiation level, measured using probe tubes, was more than enough to kill, the Inspectorate reported. Someone digging four meters into the ground would have been exposed to 600 rems (dosages of radiation) an hour. The maximum permissible level of exposure permitted legally in this country is five rems a year.

Women wind up U.N. conference

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1 (AP) — Weary delegates to the United Nations mid-decade conference on women were going back to homes around the world Thursday after 18 days of political wrangling to blue-print the advancement of women.

The result was a 218-point world program action and the passage of scores of resolutions which were a bitter lesson to some nations that women's issues and international squabbles are firmly intertwined.

For the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) it was a "total victory" but for Israel it was a "conference hijacked." Delegates said for the United States and most of its allies it was a humiliating defeat, forcing them to reject the five year plan that was aimed at reversing the plight of women.

The clear winners of the Copenhagen conference were Women who suffer under the multiple burdens of poverty, race discrimination, illiteracy and statelessness. The program of action calls on governments not to view women as welfare cases but as principal players in national development roles.

Special assistance was prescribed for women in South Africa living under apartheid and for Palestinian women from lands allocated in consultation with the PLO.

While women of the industrial north talked about unequal pay for men and women occupying similar posts, women of the developing south had to tackle legislation for basic health care and programs to master the skills of reading and writing.

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S. Africa buses strikers to tribal homelands

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 1 (AP) — Hundreds of black municipal workers who went on strike in Johannesburg this week were loaded onto buses Friday morning and sent back to their tribal homelands, the police announced.

Brig. Gert Kruger, divisional commissioner of police in the Witwatersrand which includes Johannesburg, said strikers fired by the city council for refusing to go back to work and "to go home to their homelands," were provided with transport by the municipality.

At mid-morning about 20 to 30 buses moved into the city deep compound on the southeastern fringes of downtown to pick up city workers who had put their belongings into plastic bags. Two or three buses at a time moved out of the compound with police escorts.

The dismissal of the workers and their transport out of the city follows the arrest by security police on Thursday night of Joseph Mase, 42 head of the Black Municipality Workers' Union (BMWU), which spearheaded the strike.

The stoppage began Monday and reached its peak on Wednesday when more than 10,000 black workers were off the job. But on Thursday city council officials claimed they had "broken the back" of the strike and reported all but about 2,500 blacks had gone back to work.

Mase was taken into custody by three

placelike policemen in the corridors of the Rand Supreme Court building as stunned lawyers looked on. He was in the court building instructing the union's attorney, who was seeking a court order restraining the city council and police minister Louis le Grange from taking action against workers involved in the strike.

Cosmonauts land safely

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — The first Vietnamese cosmonaut, Lieutenant Colonel Phan Tuan, has returned to earth safely after taking part in the Soviet Union's latest two-man space mission.

The space flight, sixth in a series involving the Soviet Union's allies, ended on schedule when the descent capsule carrying the Vietnamese and his Soviet Commander Colonel Viktor Gorbatko made a soft landing in Kazakhstan at 1415 GMT.

They were launched on July 23 and spent a week aboard the Salyut-6 orbital station carrying out experiments with cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, who have been on board since early April. The mission has been extensively publicized during the Moscow Olympics, which end on Sunday, and there have been frequent television lookups between earth and space.

Reagan's radio editorials could return to haunt him

"Swarms of locusts and grasshoppers, a plague of crickets, cutworms and ants and swarms of mosquitos are making life miserable and even impossible in many parts of the world ... Some experts are treating this as an unexplainable mystery. Actually, there is no mystery about it. We can blame it on what I've called political pollution ... The environmental movement (outlawing) pesticides."

Ronald Reagan spoke his mind, five days a week for nearly five distinctive opinions on everything from Santa Claus (don't let the bureaucrats take him out of the schools) to the neutron bomb (America should build it, and now).

About 350 radio stations, with a total audience estimated at more than 14 million, broadcast the 3-minute spots from 1975, when Reagan left office as Governor of California, until last November.

The commentaries also put Reagan on the record on dozens of controversial issues — against various pieces of labor legislation, in favor of right-wing regimes in Argentina and Nicaragua, skeptical of federal funds for education and welfare — that could backfire on

him now. As the Republican presidential nominee, Reagan is anxious to portray himself as a thoughtful and flexible conservative who deserves to take over the most powerful position in the world.

He was against SALT II. He endorsed controversial military-backed regimes in Argentina and the Philippines. He said that Sen. Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist crusade often was right ("Yes, the cold war, the subversion and attempts at infiltration were real and very much part of an overall Communist plan"), and he said that the Soviet Union was behind more recent demonstrations in the United States against the development of nuclear power ("Those who protest ... are unwitting victims of Soviet designs").

He said that the Soviet Union or Cuba, or both, might have been responsible for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963. Promising leads in that direction were not pursued by the Warren Commission, he said, perhaps because President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Commission feared that news of the conspiracy "would anger the American people and lead to a confrontation, possibly even to war."

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U.S. deal on synfuel signed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter and the ambassadors of Japan and West Germany signed an agreement Thursday to finance a \$1.4 billion plant in West Virginia to turn coal into oil scheduled for completion in 1984. It is expected to be among the first working examples of a new technology to convert large quantities of coal into smaller but more efficient amounts of synthetic fuel.

Carter said the international joint venture agreed upon Thursday "will produce the equivalent of million barrels of oil that would otherwise have to be imported." That annual production would amount to less than one day's imports at present levels. The president also said the latest import figures show that American oil imports are down 15 per cent for the first five months of this year compared to the same period a year ago.

Administration officials attribute the decline to the tremendous increases in the cost of foreign oil during the past year, the cutoff of Iranian petroleum supplies and the decreased demand caused by economic recession in the United States.

U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia told the gathering at the signing ceremony that the industrialized nations are "looking backward into the past to find our energy future." Ambassador Yoshio Okawara signed for Japan and Ambassador Peter Herms signed for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Douglas aircraft payoff estimate challenged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (R) — An independent panel set up to investigate foreign pay-offs by the aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas Corporation said here the payments were four million dollars greater than the company originally disclosed.

In 1978 the company, in a report issued to settle a suit with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), said it had made \$8 million in payments to win airplane contracts in 13 countries.

But a panel set up to review the payments said Wednesday the figure was actually \$22 million and payments had been made in two more countries than were originally listed. The two were identified as Trinidad and Tobago, where the company was said to have made \$975,000 in questionable payments and Kuwait, where \$3.6 million was paid out.

U.S. economy indicators shoot up 2.5% in June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The government's barometer of future U.S. economic activity rose sharply in June, the Commerce Department announced Wednesday. The index of leading economic indicators rose 2.5 per cent, the largest gain since June 1975. Seven of the 10 available components of the index posted gains, led by a drop in the rate of lay-offs from manufacturing jobs.

The index rose to 126.9, according to the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The May index was revised to 123.8, a 2.3-per cent decline from the previous of 126.7.

The index is designed to predict monthly movements in economic activity and is closely watched for indications. How the economy might fare in coming months.

In addition to a drop in the lay-off rate.

other indicators that improved in June were: A change in total liquid assets; contracts and orders for plant in equipment, adjusted for inflation; stock prices; money supply adjusted for inflation; housing starts and building permits.

Declines were registered in the average work week, in vendors' deliveries to companies and in sensitive raw materials prices. Despite the June gains, the overall index is still below the 135.5 level posted at the start of the year and under the 141.6 in June 1979.

But Wednesday's figures indicate the slump in economic activity earlier this year has been lowed dramatically. For example, in the record 3.9-per cent plunge of the index in April, all 10 indicators declined, signaling that the current recession was likely to be steeper than originally forecast.

Defying Lords' ruling MPs publish steel document

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — A group of British legislators Thursday defied the House of Lords, Britain's supreme legal authority, by publishing a "secret" British Steel Corp. document leaked to a television station. The Lords ordered the station to name the informant who gave it the paper.

Len Abse, a Welsh member of the House of Commons, said the Parliamentary Welsh Committee he heads published the document

"deliberately because it's in the public interest." He declared the decision by five "Law Lords" Wednesday as a serious attack on the freedom and confidentiality of Britain's press.

"This and every other committee (in the Commons) will make sure that the free flow of information will be a right which is jealously guarded," he said.

The committee's move, defying Parliament's upper house, came amid widespread protests by journalists, politicians and civil libertarians that the Lords' order the informant must be identified was a major assault on press freedom in Britain. London's *Evening News* said in an editorial Thursday that the ruling was a "dire warning" to every British journalist "that if he does his job properly he is liable to end up in jail."

The confidential BSC document published by the lawmakers assessed the social implications of planned steel closures in economically depressed south Wales.

It noted: "There is a strong and growing reaction to what is seen by a wide cross-section of people inside and outside the corporation as a grossly unfair transfer of business and employment from South Wales to the North."

This and other BSC documents were leaked to Granada television, a Manchester-based station that is part of Britain's commercial TV network. Granada used the documents in a program broadcast in February that blamed much of the state-run BSC's grave financial problems on its management.

The law Lords Wednesday dismissed an appeal from BSC against a lower court's ruling it must name its source inside BSC within seven days.

Iranian oil sought by Japan refiners

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (R) — Japanese oil refiners have asked the Japanese government to allow them to resume Iranian crude oil imports, suspended in April following their rejection of Iran's demand for a \$2.50 increase in oil prices to \$35 a barrel, the Petroleum Federation of Japan said here Thursday.

The request was made by Tokyo Nagayama, president of the federation, to Trade Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, on the grounds that it was undesirable to stop oil imports for a long time from Japan's traditional trade partner, which last year supplied 10 per cent of the country's oil needs.

Ministry officials said they told 12 Japanese refiners and trading houses last April to reject the Iranian demand for an oil price rise, because it was considered too high.

29cm hole blamed for rig disaster

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Structural engineers have traced the origins of the oil rig disaster in which 123 persons died in the North Sea last March to a 29-centimeter hole drilled in a leg brace, the *Times* reported Thursday.

"It is understood tests carried out in Norway and the United Kingdom have established that a crack in a leg brace had spread from a hole drilled to allow a transponder to be affixed to the member," the British newspaper said. A transponder is an electronic device for positioning the rig.

The drilling rig, named the Alexander L. Kielland, had been converted into a floating hotel for oil workers. It capsized in the Ekofisk oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The rig turned upside down, trapping the victims beneath the water, after one of its five legs sheared during a storm. There were 80 survivors. The 1,000-ton leg was taken to Stavanger, the Norwegian oil center, for examination.

The *Times* quoted oil industry sources as saying that what is not clear is why the fault developed from the drilled hole. It said precautions generally are taken to strengthen affected material and redistribute the stress.

It quoted Dr. Alan Wells, director of the Welding Institute at Cambridge, England, as saying that the transponder theory, if proved correct, would reinforce the need to ensure that the integrity of basically safe structures is not compromised by detailed alterations.

Nigeria cuts oil production 10%

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP) — Nigeria, the second-largest foreign supplier of petroleum to the United States, reportedly has slashed oil production 10 per cent. U.S. oil industry sources said Thursday.

An oil-industry publication said the reported cuts came because of Nigeria's inability to sell some of its high priced oil on glutted world markets.

The sources also said the reported cut by Nigeria — which supplies about 12 per cent of U.S. oil imports — amounted to 200,000 barrels a day and left Nigeria's oil production at 2 million 42-gallon barrels daily.

The move was not expected to have an impact on U.S. gasoline or heating oil prices since it was applied to oil that Nigeria had not been able to sell, the sources said.

The report of the Nigerian production cut could not be confirmed at the country's embassy in Washington, where inquiries were left unanswered. Saudi Arabia has not reduced its 9.5 million barrels-a-day output despite the world oversupply.

\$100m Polish deficit caused by labor unrest

WARSAW, Aug. 1 (AFP) — The wave of strikes which hit Polish industry during July has caused a deficit of 3,000 million zlotys (\$100 million) excluding production losses, according to estimates by authoritative Polish sources.

The immediate cost of pay rises granted the strikers is put at 5,000 million zlotys (\$165 million) while the increase in the cost of meat which sparked the workers' protests is expected to bring the state an extra 2,000 million zlotys (\$65 million) in revenue.

Lost production is harder to estimate but the Polish press has said that in some plants the loss has been made good while in others losses can not be recouped.

U.S. AID criticized for poor planning, training

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Item: Valves for a water project in the Philippines were ordered by U.S. AID authorities but not shipped for at least 10 months.

Item: Plans for improving grain farms in Egypt contained no word on when \$3.9 million worth of vehicles were to be ordered or when they would be needed.

Item: A disc Harrow was shipped without some of its parts to a farm project in Tanzania in 1976, and remained inoperable in 1979.

Item: A milking machine was held up for five months by customs authorities in the Dominican Republic.

These are some of the obstacles delaying

Chrysler announces \$536m loss

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (R) — The troubled Chrysler car firm Thursday reported reduced sales and a loss of \$536 million in the first half of this year but said it expected to move into profit by year-end.

Sales in the first six months were worth \$4.5 billion compared with \$6.5 billion in the first half of last year. The second-quarter loss was \$536.1 million, compared with \$416 million lost by General Motors and \$468 million by Ford.

Chrysler, which had to get federal government loan guarantees earlier this year, said its sales had been hurt by speculation that it would not get them. But it expected to go into profit through cost cutting and its new front-wheel-drive economy "K" car.

"The company has accelerated the start of production of its fuel-efficient new front wheel 'K' cars," Chairman Lee Iacocca said. This new production plan will enable Chrysler to assemble a total of more than 180,000 "K" cars by the end of the year.

Iacocca also said Chrysler expects to increase its volume and share of market in the fourth quarter. Chrysler currently trails Datsun and Toyota as well as General Motors and Ford in U.S. market share.

For the first half of 1980, Chrysler U.S. retail passenger car sales totaled 409,108 compared with 583,188 for the year ago period. Truck sales totaled 136,631 units compared to 211,325 units.

Turkey, Germany sign financial aid agreement

BONN, Aug. 1 (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Turkish Ambassador Vahit Haliloglu signed an agreement here Thursday under which West Germany will provide Turkey with 460 million marks of financial aid this year.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the aid forms part of the 560 million marks Bonn has agreed to contribute within the framework of the OECD special aid program for Turkey. The two countries signed a similar agreement for 100 million marks last February.

the work of the U.S. agency for International Development, according to the General Accounting Office — which keeps a watch over government spending on behalf of Congress. The GAO sums up a major overall problem as inadequate planning by AID and too loose a follow-up on how projects are carried out.

"AID management has been continuously made aware that lack of adequate planning seriously constrains the delivery of project assistance to developing countries," the GAO said. "We believe that AID has not taken adequate steps to eliminate the causes of poorly designed and planned projects."

"We suggest that AID take aggressive action in issuing revised guidance and establishing an improved training program for its project officers," in a comment included in the report, AID said these improvements are under way.

In the Philippine project GAO complained that AID had failed to take into account the time needed to form local water districts, make studies and plans and award a building contract, and had ignored experience of the delays in getting materials ordered shipped, cleared through customs and actually delivered. As a result, it said, the project had to be delayed for two years.

GAO complained that in Tanzania no one in either AID or the Tanzanian government was made responsible for a master procurement plan. So two corn pickers in the country since 1975 could not be used because they needed too much fuel and manual labor was used instead. Ploas broke down within days of delivery — experts said the type was not suitable for the terrain.

Another GAO report on aid criticized it as failing to take local situations into account when trying to develop cooperatives.

Alberta raises its price of oil

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, Aug. 1 (R) — Alberta, the Canadian province that accounts for 85 per cent of the country's energy production, Thursday raised its domestic oil prices by two Canadian dollars (\$1.7 U.S.) a barrel.

The action follows a breakdown of talks last week between Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed. They failed to agree on a schedule to raise domestic fuel prices or on a division of the profits on gas and oil between Alberta and the central government.

Alberta's new wellhead price of domestic crude oil will be \$16.75 a barrel on August 1. The main dispute between the two sides is the federal government's right to distribute wealth and carry out national programs. Alberta officials believe the province has the right to ownership and the profits of its resources.

Canada currently charges less than one-half of the world market price to Canadians using domestic-produced oil.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Communications	Construction and paving of Seaport/Dhahran road stretch (11 Kms.)	—	—	Aug. 26 (extended date)
" "	Construction and paving of Gishlah/Airport road stretch (11 Kms.)	—	—	" "
" "	Construction and paving of road stretches (Al-Aidha/Al-Fid area — 122 Kms.)	—	—	Sept. 1 (extended date)
" "	Construction and paving of first portion of Taif/Bani Saad road	—	—	Sept. 20 (extended date)
" "	Construction and paving of second portion Taif/Bani Saad road	—	—	" "
Municipality of Medina	Supply of tools for vehicles	9	50	Aug. 2
" "	Servicing of vehicles	—	30	Aug. 2



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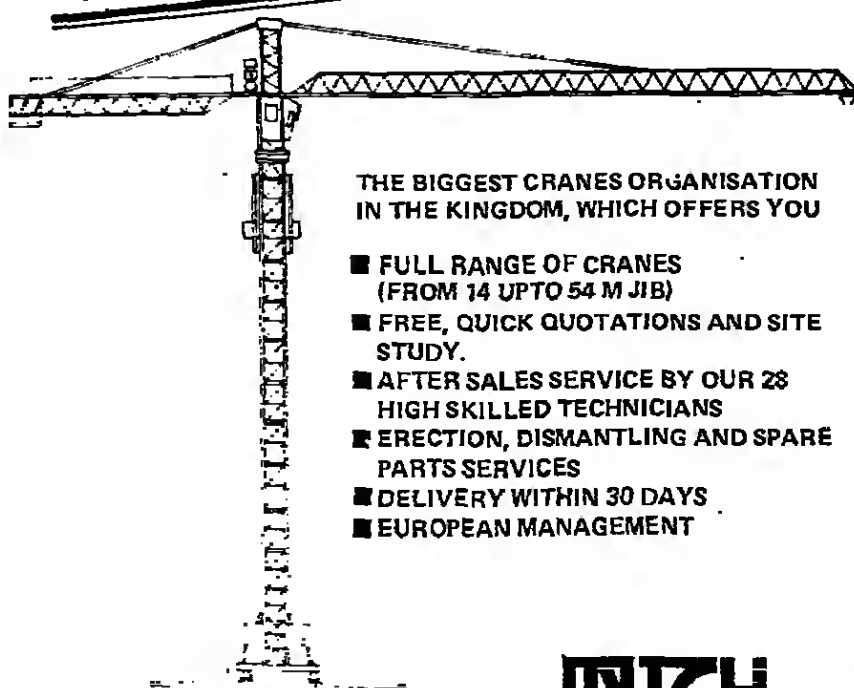
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WAKAUME MARU	43	GEN/HL	30-7-80	31-7-80
JYOJIN MARU	19	CARS	2-8-80	3-8-80
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KARAKA	11	CEMENT	3-8-80	11-8-80

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

- 8.30 Take One
- 8.45 Sports Round-up
- 9.00 World News
- 9.09 News about Britain
- 9.15 Radio Newswear
- 9.20 Faraway World
- 10.00 Outlook News
Summary
- 10.39 Stock Market Report
- 10.43 Look Ahead
- 10.45 Ulster in Focus
- 11.00 World News
- 11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
News Summary
- 12.15 Talkabout
- 12.45 Nature Notebook
- 1.00 World News
- 1.09 World Today
- 1.25 Financial News
- 1.35 Book Choice
- 1.40 Reflections
- 1.45 Sports Round-up
- 2.00 World News
- 2.09 Comedy Hour
- 2.15 The Edge of Freedom

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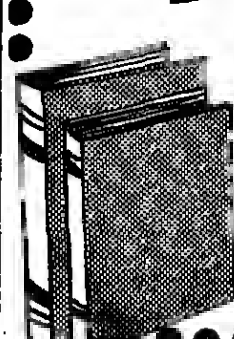
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Billy denies seeing U.S.-Libya cables

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — The White House on Thursday handed out copies of U.S. State Department cables in which a U.S. diplomat described a 1978 trip to Libya by U.S. President Jimmy Carter's brother, Billy, as "a very positive event" with "no negative fallout."

These are the cables the president talked to Billy about... The point here is, if he had given them to him, it wouldn't have amounted to a hill of beans," said White House press secretary Jody Powell.

Carter's brother Billy meanwhile, denied he received any such cables, and the president's spokesman said Carter didn't recall showing him any.

Powell said the six documents are the only ones regarding Billy Carter's trip and the only ones the president recalls discussing with Billy. The cables contained reports from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli on the activities of the embassy, unofficial delegation of Americans headed by Billy Carter. They reflected some concern about what he might say that could further exacerbate already strained relations between the two nations.

Shortly after the delegation left, however, American chargé d'affaires William Eagleton reported: "As far as we can see, there has

been no negative fallout from Billy Carter's visit to Tripoli. In fact, on the local scene we would rate it a very positive event which has opened some doors for this embassy and raised the morale of the American community."

A Carter spokesman said Wednesday the president had no recollection of showing any such cables to his brother or giving him copies but did recall discussing with him a cable that said the trip to Libya "had gone well from the embassy's point of view."

Meanwhile, senators on a U.S. Senate subcommittee investigating Billy Carter's ties to Libya said they will not call the president to testify until after the Democratic National Convention, which opens on Aug. 11.

The Senate subcommittee went to work one day after Joel Lisker, who heads the U.S. Justice Department's foreign agents registration section, asserted in an interview with *The Associated Press* that:

— Billy Carter told him in a Jan. 16 interview that the president had given him cables concerning the Libyan trips.

— The President's brother lied about when he first got money from Libya. Asked if the word "lie" could be used, Lisker had replied, "yes."

"There is no doubt he knew at the time he had received the money," Lisker said of



GOOD OLD DAYS: In easier times, President Jimmy Carter (left) and "little brother" Billy could relax and play a little baseball. Now Billy's the subject of a Justice Department and Senate investigation, while brother Jimmy is fighting for his political life — and because of Billy's foray into foreign affairs.

Billy, The Justice Department official said he obtained a deposit slip showing that Billy deposited his first Libyan payment — \$20,000 — in the People's Bank of LaGrange, Ga., on Dec. 31.

When he registered on July 14 as an agent for a foreign government to settle a Justice Department, suit, Billy Carter acknowledged that he had received \$220,000 in loans from Libya. Rep. Harold Volkmer said the files showed that Billy told investigators the \$220,000 he received from the Libyan government was a loan on which, for the first two years, he was to pay 10 per cent interest but no principal. After that, it was to be renegotiated.

Meanwhile, President Carter, facing a growing campaign to remove him from the presidential race, expects to send a full report on Monday to the Senate.

On the political front, a number of senators

Mullah derides U.S. legislators' plea

TEHRAN, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — A prominent Tehran spiritual leader Friday derided a recent appeal by United States congressmen for a speedy resolution of the hostage crisis.

Referring to a letter which more than 180 U.S. representatives recently sent to the Majlis (parliament), Muhammad Ali Khamenei said: "You mentioned something about the friendship of nations. We like friendship, but we don't believe your words."

In a Friday sermon in Tehran, he quoted the congressmen as saying that cutting diplomatic relations benefited neither government. "But, ignoring those crimes that you committed during the past seven or eight months, your agents are coming to Iran to commit more crimes," he charged. He also accused American police of "beating our

youth and jailing them" — a reference to the recent arrest of Iranian student demonstrators in Washington.

Meanwhile, a Japanese report quoted Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr Friday as saying that the question of the American hostages will be taken up by the Iranian parliament after a new cabinet is formed. Bani-Sadr made the statement in an interview with Jun Fukunishi, correspondent of the mass-circulation *Mainichi Shimbun* in the Iranian capital on Thursday.

Asked whether the release of American hostages is possible if economic sanctions against Iran are lifted, Bani-Sadr said: "Fundamentally we should act in our own way without interference by foreign influence."

Portillo warns Washington on Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 1 (AP) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed tacit support for Cuba in its decades-old dispute with the United States and said any action taken against it "we will feel as if it was done to us."

"We will not stand for anything to be done to Cuba, because we will feel it is being done to us," the Mexican president said in a speech during a reception Cuban President Fidel Castro gave in his honor Thursday night.

Lopez Portillo's statement was interpreted by officials of both countries as a warning against any possible action the United States might take if Republican candidate Ronald Reagan wins the presidential elections in November. The Mexicans did so privately

and by implication the Cubans passed the word openly.

A new hours before, Cuban Vice President Rafael Rodriguez told reporters travelling with the Mexican president that a Reagan victory would be a "dangerous circumstance" for Cuba and officials of the island's Communist regime were worried about the possibility, Rodriguez said Reagan's Latin American policies — as perceived by the Castro regime — represent a return to those of President Theodore Roosevelt, who said the United States should "walk softly and carry a big stick."

"But now it's even worse. Before it meant stick without the carrot, but Reagan only wields a stick without the carrot," Rodriguez said.

Soviets say force in E. Germany cut

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union announced early Friday that it has fully completed a unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Red Army troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany.

Auto worker holding hostages in Michigan

PONTIAC, Michigan, Aug. 1 (AP) — A veteran autoworker possibly upset about company benefits for laid-off employees took 18 hostages at gunpoint in the Fisher body plant Thursday morning, police said. He later released 19 of them unharmed.

"We still don't know what his demands are," police Lt. John Bridgewater at headquarters said about two hours after the incident began. "Even the people released don't know what he wants."

The hostages in the paint shop office of the General Motors Co. plant included the shop superintendent and two foremen, said witnesses. Police said the man was armed with a revolver.

Bridgewater said the hostage-taker was believed to be talking to a union official and the conversation possibly was about a mix-up in company benefits for laid-off autoworkers. It was unclear whether the talks were face-to-face or by telephone.

La Paz rule cracks down on opponents

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — Mass arrests were reported increasing in Bolivia as the new military leaders snuffed out opponents. Among those seized was the head of Bolivia's permanent assembly for human rights, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile, Bolivia's overthrown President Lidia Gueiler has been issued a passport to leave the country, the foreign ministry of the new military regime has announced. But Gueiler, who has taken refuge at the Papal Nuncio's residence, declared she would remain in the country until all members of her government have been freed.

The military government says she resigned after the July 17 coup, during which the presidential palace was attacked and burned. Sources said Julio Tumiri, the human rights official, was arrested by armed civilians as he was leaving his office in La Paz. Armed civilians also searched businesses and residences, apparently working from lists of influential Bolivians provided by the military, according to the sources.

Political observers report up to 1,600 persons have been arrested since the coup that toppled President Gueiler. The sources, who asked not to be named, estimated 60 to 100 persons have been killed in clashes in La Paz.

The sources said they had received reports a concentration camp has been set up at Viacha, about 40 kms. Southwest of La Paz. There was no immediate way to confirm the reports. Martial law is in effect, the press is under self-censorship, radio stations are linked to the government chain and few persons are willing to talk to reporters.

The government said late this week it would guarantee the safety of any delegations wishing to visit Bolivia to investigate the situation. Col. Luis Arce Gomez, the minister of interior, said some "bad Bolivians" and foreigners had been spreading false reports about the situation.

In another announcement, the government said any action considered detrimental to the economy would be considered "acts of treason." The government also ordered all Bolivian publications to register or reregister with the ministry of information.

The government has refused to say how many people have been arrested or what has happened to those arrested. The government has said only that some people were being released and that more could be.

A diplomatic source said he obtained from sources within the government one page of a list of names of persons to be arrested. Reliable Roman Catholic Church sources supplied the press with a taped interview with a man who described being arrested July 20 in a slum area north of La Paz.

From page 1

ment that supports the Israeli move on Jerusalem.

Among the countries maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel, the Netherlands is one of the few that have their embassies in Jerusalem instead of Tel Aviv.

A foreign spokesman, however, pointed out that the Dutch embassy is located in West-Jerusalem and said there "are definitely no plans to move the mission."

"Everbody knows... that our embassy was based in Jerusalem even before the Israeli government moved its offices there," the spokesman said, adding that the Western sector of the city did not come under international law, but it "has always been an internationally recognized part of Israeli territory."

Earlier this month, the ambassadors to the Netherlands of six Arab states met with Dutch Foreign Minister Christiaan Van Der Klaauw to request on behalf of the Arab League that the Dutch embassy be moved from Jerusalem to another site in Israel. Van Der Klaauw rejected the request.

The government-controlled news agency of Iraq (INA) Wednesday published a communiqué saying Dutch "interests in the Arab world and the Arab-Dutch relations will be harmed," if the Netherlands doesn't follow the example of Venezuela and moves its embassy from Jerusalem to a site elsewhere in Israel.

Asked about the communiqué, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that "the Dutch statement on the status of Jerusalem is in no way connected with Arab requests to find another base for our embassy in the Jewish state," and reaffirmed that the Dutch government "sees no need to move its mission."

Rhodes' statue toppled

SALISBURY, Aug. 1 (R) — African Demonstrators battered the statue of Cecil John Rhodes with iron staves Friday as the monument to the British colonial entrepreneur who founded Rhodesia was hauled down in central Salisbury.

"Now we have Zimbabwe, Rhodesia is dead," one African shouted as a crane lifted the statue from its plinth and laid it on a waiting truck. Crowds of Africans leapt onto the prone bronze statue, waving clenched fist salutes, kicking at its head and beating at it with iron bars. The hammering left the statue with only a few dents on the nose.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

After Riyad Taha, leader of the Lebanese newspaper association, so tragically met his death in Beirut recently at the hands of assassins, my brother sent me a clutch of newspaper cuttings from five years back in Beirut, asking me to remember Riyad Taha as he stood then, as he always did, in defense of the freedom of the press and its dignity.

The cuttings were all of pictures and reports of a cause celebre at that time. The Lebanese authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, decided upon a veritable program against us — fourteen editors were called before the courts (I was among them), and we were going to retaliate by refusing to appear, thus adding the insult of contempt of court to the (alleged) original injury against the state.

Now Riyad Taha wasn't one of the accused. Yet in all of these cuttings his presence was clear. For him, it wasn't matter of merely discharging his duty as the association's chief. He went far beyond this, throwing himself into the fight, and working harder than those who were more directly involved. The freedom of the press for him was part and parcel of the more comprehensive cause of political freedom for which he fought all his life.

Among the cuttings was one of a statement by the newspaper *Al Hayat*. This was only five years ago, but how strange it sounds now, given Taha's fate, and that of so many others of his colleagues. *Al Hayat* demanded the waging of this battle to the very end; the confronting of the governments' oppressive measures against the freedom of the press by a wide campaign on all possible fronts.

The irony is that we didn't know then — and neither did Riyad Taha who was in the forefront of that fight — that we had better reserve our heat for the darker times that were approaching: the horrifying present when journalists are murdered in the streets in broad daylight, as Riyad was murdered. That old "oppression," when all we had to fear was short prison sentence, usually suspended, appears like a happy memory now.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Insurgents seize radio stations in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 1 (R) — Left-wing guerrillas took over four San Salvador radio stations to broadcast appeals for revolution Friday night and police reported at least seven more deaths in the wave of political violence sweeping the country.

Guerrillas from the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) organization held staff at gunpoint at the four radio stations while they played over recorded calls for popular insurrection against El Salvador's ruling civilian-military junta. They said the FPL and other extreme leftist organizations had united under one command for a "final offensive" against the El Salvador security forces.

The guerrillas made their getaway in cars but police gave chase, capturing one vehicle and killing one of its occupants in a gunfight, a police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, police reported that two teenage sons of the mayor of the eastern city of San Miguel were found dead along with their police bodyguard shortly after they were abducted by unidentified gunmen.

Both right and left-wing groups are waging murder campaigns in their fight for control of this troubled Central American country where at least 2,000 people are estimated to have died violently over the past year. Police in San Salvador said three unidentified bodies of youths were found in various parts of the city Friday.

Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia denied foreign press reports of a major battle between security forces and guerrillas in northeast El Salvador. According to the reports government troops had suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the leftists.

But Col. Garcia said about 10,000 peasants had fled from their homes to seek protection from the security forces in several northern towns after guerrilla organizations had threatened to kill them if they did not join "the armed struggle" against the government. Col. Garcia said the level of violence in the area was dropping and the peasants would soon be able to return to their homes.

Vanuatu asks France, Britain for troops

PARIS, Aug. 1 (Agencies) — At the request of Prime Minister Walter Lini, Britain and France have agreed to keep a joint force in the new republic of Vanuatu until Aug. 5, reliable sources said here Friday.

In London Thursday Lord Privy Seal, Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told the House of Commons that Britain was considering the request from the Anglo-French condominium which ended independence Thursday. Sir Ian said the force would "certainly" stay on until noting that Lini had asked the troops to stay on to keep order in the new republic.



CRIPPLING: Pickets like these — and accompanying strikes — have plagued London's Fleet Street for years. Now *The Observer* faces its end if workers at the plant won't accept a final pay offer.

Fleet Street labor woes London press in a vise

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The owners' threat to close Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper, *The Observer*, is the latest evidence that things are getting worse along Fleet Street, London's famed newspaper row.

As a result of what *The Times* of London calls Fleet Street's "death wish," Britain's newspapers are being squeezed between the restrictive practices of the powerful unions and the nervous, uncoordinated responses of owners with a history of ducking showdowns.

"On the tombstones of Fleet Street write one word, 'suicide,'" *The Times* declared in a recent editorial.

The Times and its weekly stablemate, *The Sunday Times*, were shut down by a labor dispute for nearly a year, costing Lord Thomson of Fleet, the owner, more than \$70 million. Publication resumed last November with the key issue — the refusal of the unions to allow journalists and advertising clerks to use computer terminals — unresolved.

No other national British newspaper has dared try to introduce the new technologies that are widely used in the United States. Of the 18 newspapers with offices on or near Fleet Street, 10 are estimated to be losing money.

Express Newspapers, whose four publications lead the popular press with sales of 25 million copies a week, announced sweeping economy measures this week because the circulations and advertising revenues of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, *Daily Star* and *Evening Standard* all have fallen in the past six months.

Managing director Jocelyn Stevens told the papers' 8,000 employees that if such economies as reductions in printing, pages, overtime and expenses did not turn things around, sizable layoffs and other more "savage measures" would follow.

Stevens announced Wednesday that half the group's Scottish work force of 144 would be laid off. He blamed the printing unions' refusal to allow the *Scottish Daily Express* and the *Daily Star* to be transmitted by photo-facsimile system from Manchester for printing in Scotland.

Even Rupert Murdoch, whose British papers made a record pretax profit of \$71

million last year, has expressed some unease. Murdoch's three-continent empire includes the tabloid *Sun*, Britain's most popular daily paper with a circulation of 3.9 million, and the 4.5-million-circulation *News of the World*, the country's biggest Sunday paper. Last month Murdoch said he was worried about the *News of the World* and had tried to cut it down to tabloid size, but "the unions always ask too high a price — it wasn't worth it."

Rising fuel and newsprint costs are hurting the papers. But the unions are not helping them reduce other costs. The unions have consistently blocked the introduction of new technology, forcing the papers to stick with obsolete "hot metal" printing methods.

They resolutely defend overmanning and restrictive practices although production staffs are estimated to be three to four times bigger than those in the U.S. newspaper industry. And they can't or won't stop the wildcat strikes that along with breakdowns in outdated equipment cost the national newspapers — the London papers that circulate all over the country — 55 million copies in the first six months of this year.

The publishers have shown little unity, backing off at the last minute from a showdown, each apparently hoping someone else would make a stand. But American oil millionaire Robert Anderson's Atlantic Richfield Co., which rescued *The Observer* from financial collapse four years ago, may be ready for a showdown.

On Wednesday, *The Observer* sent dismissal notices to its more than 1,000 employees and announced it would publish for the last time on Oct. 19 unless 26 part-time printers accepted its offer of \$239.44 for working a single 15-hour shift on Saturday nights. The printers, against the advice of their union, are holding out for \$256.

The offer and the demand reflected the kind of deals Fleet Street's mechanical unions have been getting for years. The 26 machine-inlanders are "regular casuals" with jobs during the week at other newspapers. Their total average pay is estimated at \$829.50 dollars a week.